THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Occupation of Gordonsville by the Union Troops.

Three-Fourths of the Rebel Supplies for Richmond Effectually Cut Off.

Gen. Pope's Troops Ordered to Quarter on the Enemy.

No Baggage or Supply Trains Allowed to Retard Cavalry Movements.

Heavy Punishment for Guerillas and Their Aiders and Abetters in the Virginia Valley,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

We feel at liberty to state that yesterday a portion of the army of General Pope entered the important town of Gordonsville, Va., unopposed, and duly destroyed all the railway paraphernalia at that point, the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroads.

Three-fourths of the troops, munitions and supplies of every description, for the rebel army at Richmond, of necessity passed through Gordonsville by rail.

The blow is, therefore, a most important one, more especially as it is the first of a series, which we trust will do more to cripple the efficiency of their (rebel) Richmond army than aught that has yet occurred.

A letter from Warrenton says that our troops are all in fine spirits at the prospect of active operations. Mention is also made of an important position already occupied. The people of Warrenton are represented as courteous to our troops, and the ladies, though rank secessionists, treat them with dignified politeness.

The Warrenton White Sulphur Springs, recently infested by rebel scouts, were passed yesterday by a detachment of our cavalry without opposition.

Reports exist in camp, on rebel authority, that Stonewall Jackson is at Staunton, preparing for another visit down the valley. He will not have an undisputed march.

The command of General Hatch is reported to have penetrated as far as Rapidan station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, seventy-four miles from Washington.

Important Orders of General Pope.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officers to whose department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officers of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers. Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of trains for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible.

By command of Major General POPE.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

Hereafter, in any operations of the cavalry forces in this command, no supply or baggage trains of any description will be used, unless so stated specially in the order for the movement. Two days' cooked rations will be carried on the persons of the men, and all villages or neighborhoods through which they pass will be laid under contribution in the manner specified by general order No. 5, current series from these headquarters, for the subsistence of men and horses. Movements of cavalry must always be made with celerity, and no delay in such movements will be excused hereafter on any pretext.

Whenever the order for the movement of any portion of this army emanates from these headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be consumed in the execution of the duty, will be expressly designated, and no departure therefrom will be permitted to pass unnoticed, without the gravest and most conclusive reasons. Commanding officers will be held responsible for strict and prompt compliance with every provision of this order.

By command of Major General POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

The people of the valley of the Shenandoah and throughout the region of operations of this army, living along the lines of railroad and telegraph and along the routes of travel in the rear of the United States forces, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done the track line or road, or for any attacks upon trains or straggling soldiers, by bands of guerillas in their neighborhood.

No privileges or immunities of war can apply to lawless bands of individuals, not forming part of the organized forces of the enemy, nor wearing the garb of soldiers who, seeking and obtaining safety on the pretext of being peaceful citizens, steal out in the rear of the army, attack and murder straggling soldiers, molest trains of supplies, destroy railroads, telegraph lines and bridges, and commit outrages disgraceful to civilized people and revolting to humanity.

Evil disposed persons in the rear of our armies who do not themselves engage directly in these lawless acts, encourage them by refusing to interfere, or to give any information by which such acts can be prevented or the perpetrators punished. Safety of the life and property of all persons living in the rear of our advancing army depend upon the maintenance of peace and quiet among themselves and upon the unmolested movements through their midst of all pertaining to the military service. They are understood distinctly that the security of travel is their only warrant of personal safety.

It is therefore ordered that whenever a railroad, wagon road or telegraph is injured by parties of guerillas, the citizens living within five miles of the spot shall be turned out en masse to repair the damage, and shall, beside, pay to the United States, in money or in property, to be levied by military force, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the whole force necessary to coerce the performance of the work during the time occupied in completing it.

If a soldier or legitimate follower of the army be fired upon from any house, the house shall be razed to the ground, and the inhabitants sent prisoners to the headquarters of this army. If such an outrage occur at any place distant from settlements, the people within five miles around shall be held accountable, and made to pay an indemnity sufficient for the case. Any persons detected in such outrages, either during the act or at any time afterward, shall be shot without waiting civil process. No such acts can influence the result of this war, and they can only lead to heavy affliction to the population to no purpose.

It is therefore enjoined upon all persons, both for the security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act vigorously and cordially together to prevent the perpetration of such outrages. Whilst it is the wish of the General commanding this army that all peaceably disposed persons who remain at their homes and pursue their accustomed avocations shall be subjected to no improper burthen of war, yet their own safety must of necessity depend upon the strict preservation of peace and order among themselves. And they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing promptly and to the full extent every provision of this order.

By command of Major GENERAL POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CINCINNATI

The Difficulty Between the White and Black Laborers of the West.

Difficulties are taking place between the Irish deck hands on board the Ohio river steamers and the negroes employed in like avocations. A collision between these persons took place in Bucktown, near Cincinnati, on the 15th inst., which it was feared at one time would assume rather formidable proportions. Happily, however, the apprehended riot was prevented by the energetic action of the citizens and the authorities. We give the following summary of the affair:—

[From the Cincinnati Gazette July 17.]

For some time past the scarcity of white labor has proved a matter of serious inconvenience to our steamboat captains, and this scarcity of men has put up the rate of wages paid to deck hands and wharf laborers to an unusual height. At the present time our captains are paying to deck hands on boats plying on the Ohio river $40 per month; on boats running from Cairo to St. Louis as high as $50 per month is paid, and from Cairo to Memphis $75 per month. This difference in wages in different parts of the river creates at once a great difficulty with owners of boats, as a deck hand who ships on board a boat at Cincinnati at $40 is naturally desirous of changing as soon as he reaches Cairo, when he finds that, by working on boats in the Mississippi river trade the receives $35 a month more for precisely the same amount of work; and the consequence is, that a boat which goes down the river with a full complement of hands is pretty sure to return with barely sufficient men to bring her up. Negro labor on these boats can be had at $30 per month, and, moreover, the boat is pretty certain to have these men return with her.

A postscript to our report of the riot in Bucktown, on Tuesday night, written at one o'clock yesterday morning, stated that the disturbance had been checked, and that a number of arrests had been made.

About two o'clock yesterday morning we visited the scene, in company with several officers. Larry Hazen, acting Chief of Police, detailed ten or twelve men to proceed round by way of Seventh street, to the corner of Sixth and Culvert, while he, with an equal number of men, went to the spot by the way of Sixth street. The crowd, numbering one or two hundred persons, chiefly boys, were standing on the corner discussing matters, when several pistol shots were heard on Culvert street, and considerable racket occasioned by breaking window glass and furniture. The police then proceeded to the spot, and found that an Irishman named Burke had been shot in the groin and was badly wounded. He was carried to a grocery and medical aid sent for, but we understood he was mortally wounded.

Mr. Hazen made every effort to disperse the crowd with what force he had, but before he could accomplish it he had to arrest five or six men, whom he sent to the Hammond street station.

It appeared to us that most of the trouble was caused by five or six steamboat men and as many Fourth ward rounders, who feared to make much disturbance themselves, but who had succeeded in inducing a large number of boys and young lads to commit the outrages, while they stood in the background and urged them on. The ringleaders were aware that the colored people were armed, and they were evidently not disposed to make the attack themselves.

The following persons, who were arrested during the night for being engaged in the disturbance, were yesterday brought before Judge Saffin, charged with disorderly conduct, and fined as announced:—

John McClary, sentenced to the city prison for twenty days, and fined $20 and costs; William Watson, fined $15; John Leonard, sentenced to the city prison for ten days, and fined $10 and costs; Michael Droyer, fined $5; James Kennedy, fined $10; John Cary, a mere lad, fined $5. Two or three cases were continued for trial.

The disturbance of the night previous caused considerable excitement among our citizens yesterday, and the Mayor issued the following notice:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 16, 1862.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI:—

Apprehensions being felt and expressed that the peace of the city will be seriously disturbed, I give notice that I have at my command a large and well armed special police force, and that I am determined, at all hazards, to maintain the laws and keep the peace of the city. There is no occasion for alarm. The difficulty in the Thirteenth ward last night is greatly magnified.

GEORGE HATCH, Mayor.

Several disturbances occurred yesterday on the wharf, which were entirely unprovoked, and shows very forcibly the malignity of the spirit which has animated the perpetrators of this disgraceful series of outrages. A negro man was walking along Water street in the morning, without doing anything to provoke the most irritable mind, when he was suddenly assaulted by a whole crowd of these Irish fiends, and compelled to run for his life, barely escaping from their murderous clutches. Another occurrence of a similar character occurred on Front street, between Sycamore and Broadway. Mr. Saylis, of Ruffin's independent detective office, who was passing by at the time, compelled a policeman who was standing by to arrest the perpetrator of the outrage, and he was taken to the Hammond street station house. In the afternoon an Irishman threw a large bowlder at a negro who was passing by on Front street, at the corner of Sycamore. The negro drew a large horse pistol, and, pointing it in the direction of his assailant, fired, but without hurting any one, although the ball must have passed very near a gentleman who was riding by in a buggy. The negro was chased by the crowd some distance up Sycamore street, but succeeded in making his escape. Later in the afternoon two firemen, employed on the Leonora, were rather seriously injured by these rioters, one being struck on the head by a huge lump of coal, and the other receiving a severe cut in the back from a knife. Other disturbances are continually occurring, for particulars of which we cannot find space in our columns; but threats are being continually made, that they will clean out every nigger on the wharf, and that they will prevent them from working on any steamboat on the river.

MEETING AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

A meeting of some four or five hundred citizens convened at the Merchants' Exchange at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of the following call, which was circulated through the Post Office:—

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1862.

SIR—You are earnestly requested to meet a select number of property holders of this city at the Merchants' Exchange, at four P. M. Wednesday, 16th inst., to consult what action is necessary to provide for the safety of our families and property.

S. S. DAVIS,	Committee.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON,	
JOHN F. WILTSEE,	
JAMES T. FISHER,	
O. H. GEOFFROY,	
ROBERT M. JOHNSTON,	
GEORGE W. GUYSI,	
JAMES A. CRAWFORD,	
T. J. WRIGHT,	
POLLOCK WILSON,	

In compliance with the above call the citizens assembled and organized by the appointment of Judge Edward Woodruff as Chairman, and John A. Gayno as Secretary. After an expression of their views by several prominent citizens, Judge Storer, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following for adoption:—

In view of the present unprotected state of the city, as well as the excited state of feeling among a portion of our population, it is

Resolved, That a volunteer force of 1,000 men be immediately organized to protect our city from tumult and discord.

That all good citizens be requested to meet at Greenwood Hall at eight o'clock this evening and give their names to Colonel John Groesbeck and Colonel J. F. Wiltsee, who are hereby appointed to take charge of such organization, and place the members on duty without delay.

That the Mayor of Cincinnati and the Sheriff of the county be informed of such organization, that all portions of the civil force may act in harmony and aid each other.

That each member of such organization be fully armed and patrol the city by day and by night, if necessary, to protect the persons and property of every resident and citizen.

The resolutions were adopted and committees appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, after which an adjournment was had.

MEETING AT GREENWOOD HALL.

The attendance was quite small. At eight o'clock there were about one hundred citizens present, when Mr. Patterson nominated Ben Eggleston for chairman. The motion was adopted, and G. W. Guysi was elected Secretary.

The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting, and Colonel A. E. Jones reported that the Mayor would be happy to co-operate with any citizens who may volunteer to assist in preserving order in the city. He reported further, that it would be necessary for all such to be sworn in, as special policemen, either by the Mayor or Sheriff. He said that the Mayor had received to-day five hundred muskets from the State, together with a large quantity of ammunition, both for musketry and artillery.

Earnest remarks were made by several gentlemen upon the necessity of a home guard organization for the preservation of peace in the city.

Mr. Patterson then moved to enroll the names of all persons willing to march to the Mayor's Office and report themselves ready for service. We are sorry to remark that not a single response was given to the call.

At this juncture the Winfield Rifles marched into the room to report themselves. They were armed with muskets and fixed bayonets, and supplied with ten rounds of cartridges (not blank ones) each, which they would willingly have discharged into a crowd of rioters. Perceiving that no fighting men could be found in that assembly, the Rifles reported themselves to the Mayor, who accepted their services and made arrangements to call upon them if necessary.

On motion, Messrs. Wiltsee, Kirby and Patterson were appointed a committee to appoint a committee in each ward, whose duty it shall be to attend to the enlisting of volunteers to defend the city.

A committee of three from each ward (fifty-one in all) was then appointed, and the following call was issued:—

The citizens of the different wards will please meet this evening, July 17, at the usual place of meeting, for the purpose of organizing home guard companies, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting at Greenwood Hall. Adjourned.

BEN EGGLESTON, President.

GEO. W. GUYSI, Secretary.

FIRES IN BUCKTOWN.

Yesterday evening about seven o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the Shakspere House, a small one story frame shanty fronting on Culvert street, and the flames rapidly spreading soon gained possession of the whole cluster of little houses, consisting altogether of five tenements. The conflagration was speedily checked, however, by the activity of the Fire Department, Company No. 4 being almost immediately on the spot, and being soon joined by several other companies. Had it not been for the prompt exertions of the firemen, there is no doubt that the Bucktown riots would have permanently ceased, on account of the disappearance of the locality. A large crowd congregated in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration, and fears were entertained that they might interfere for the purpose of preventing the flames from being extinguished; but the thunder storm, which occurred about the same time, speedily dispersed the whole crowd.

THE CITY QUIET LAST EVENING.

Matters were quiet last evening, and, so far as we could learn, no disturbance occurred. A large special police force was on duty under Larry Hazen, and we knew it was that officer's intention to arrest all who made the least disturbance. Other arrangements were made to call out additional assistance in case of need, but at midnight last night no apprehensions were felt that the peace would be broken.

We have heard, since writing the above, that the negro deck hands on board the Golden Era and the Izetta were run off by the Irish stevedores previous to the departure of those boats. Trouble was apprehended on board the Ohio No. 3, but it seems that the alarm was groundless.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Lieut. Col. Peirson, Forty-third New York regiment, arrived here to-day, on his way to New York. He left the front of our army on the peninsula yesterday morning. At that time there were no forces of the enemy within fourteen miles of our lines on this side of James river, but a balloon reconnoissance disclosed a large concentration of the rebels on the south side of the river, in the vicinity of City Point. The army was represented to be in good condition and with confidence unimpaired in Gen. McClellan. It is believed, however, that James river will be blocked by the rebels at the bluffs of Claremont.

GENERAL POPE'S OPERATIONS.

General Pope's actual operations, since finding the scattered divisions and corps of his command, begin well, and give promise of aid and co-operation to General McClellan's column. With good generalship, what Pope is now commencing ought to have been a thing done months ago.

DONATION OF TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM WM. H. ASPINWALL, OF NEW YORK, TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following interesting correspondence explains itself:—

LETTER FROM WM. H. ASPINWALL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington:—

SIR—I beg leave to call to your recollection a private letter which I addressed to you in the month of March last, relative to some Enfield rifles ordered from England through Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, in the early part of the rebellion. In accordance with the determination I therein and previously expressed, not to receive any pecuniary benefit for services rendered or for risk incurred in behalf of either department of the government, I herewith remit to you the amount which has this day been paid me as profit on my interest in the arms thus imported and sold to the War Department, by a check on the Bank of America for twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and sixty cents.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.

ORDER RESPECTING WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 16, 1862.

This department having this day received from William H. Aspinwall, Esq., of New York, his check for $25,290 60, as his share of profit on a contract for arms purchased by Howland & Aspinwall, and sold to the United States,

It is ordered that the check be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the thanks of this department be rendered to Mr. Aspinwall for the proof he has furnished of the disinterested and patriotic spirit that animates the citizens of the United States in the present contest against treason and rebellion, giving assurance that a government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to their private gain must overcome its enemies.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WORK OF THE CONTRABANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following is an extract from a recent despatch received at the War Department from General Saxton, dated Beaufort, S. C., July 10:—

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

SIR—I have the honor to report that everything pertaining to the special service for which I am sent to this department, is in a favorable condition. The negroes are working industriously. We have some fifteen thousand acres of corn and cotton under cultivation. It looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably. The people are contented and happy. When the new crop is harvested they will cease to be a burden upon the government.

By adopting a judicious system of reward for labor, almost any amount can be obtained. Its proceeds will pay the expense. I am, with great respect, yours, truly,

R. SAXTON, Brigadier General Volunteers.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:—

Aides-de-Camp to Major General McClellan, with rank of colonel—Thomas M. Key, of Ohio; Major Harry J. Hunt, of Fifth artillery; Major Daniel H. Rucker, Major Henry F. Clarke, John S. Clarke, of New York; Charles F. Havelock, Captain James B. Fry, Major Edward H. Wright, Wilson Schaffer, of Illinois; Gustave Paul Cluseret, of Italy, and Lieutenant Colonel John N. Macombe.

Aides-de-Camp to General McClellan, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Paul Von Radowitz, of District of Columbia; Captains Rufus Ingalls, Wm. B. Hays, George N. Getty, James A. Hardie, Nelson B. Sweitzer, Edward McK. Hudson and Albert V. Colburn.

Aides-de-Camp to General McClellan, with the rank of major—Herbert Von Hammerstein, of District of Columbia; Captains Delavan K. Perkins, William H. Ludlow, of New York; J. Lyman Van Buren, Ernest Von Vegesack and Clinton H. Meneley.

Aides-de-Camp to General Fremont with the rank of colonel—Daniel E. McCullum, Anselme Albert, John F. Field, Capt. Albert Tracy, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert N. Hudson, Charles Zagonyi, Philip Figyelmesy, Capt. Wm. P. Reynolds, Herman Haupt, Capt. John M. Turner, Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Shriver, Wm. Dawn, Amos B. Jones.

Aides-de-Camp to General Fremont with the rank of lieutenant colonel—Augustus Schroer, of District of Columbia; John Wilson, of New York; James W. Savage, of New York; Alfred W. Ellet; Capt. Joseph S. Conrade.

Aides-de-Camp to General Fremont, with the rank of major—R. M. Corwine, of Ohio; T. J. Weed, of Kansas; Augustus Bain, of Prussia; Verplanck Van Antwerp, of Iowa; B. Henry Businelle, of New York; Adolph Carlson, of Warberg, Sweden; Lieut. David C. Houston, of Corps of Engineers; Ernest F. Hoffman, of Prussia; Burr Porter, of New York; Frank Kappner, of Missouri; Leonidas Haskell, of California.

Aids-de-Camp to General Halleck, with the rank of colonel—Captain John C. Kelton, Major Robert Allen, Major Robert V. D. DuBois, Captain Louis V. Parsons, U. P. Chipman, Lieutenant Colonel James B. McPherson, Clark B. Lagow, of Illinois; W. S. Hillyer, of Missouri; John Kisser, Jr., of Missouri; Captains Thomas J. Haines, Wm. Myers and George Thorn; Richard D. Cutts, of the District of Columbia; Joseph C. McKibbon, of the District of Columbia.

Captain Frederick Mayers is confirmed as Aid-de-Camp to General Halleck, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Aids-de-Camp to Major General Halleck, with the rank of major—John J. Key, of Indiana; A. H. Gillespie, of California; Champion Vaughan, of Kansas; T. J. Kinney, Addison S. Norton, Captain James M. Sanderson and William Painter.

Aides-de-Camp to Brevet Major General Wool, with the rank of colonel—Major Thomas G. Cram, of the corps of Topographical Engineers; George P. Thrle, of California; Captain George D. Ruggles, Captain Speed Butler, C. A. Morgan, of Ohio; Major Robert E. Clary, Captain Edward G. Beckwith, Major James Beckwith, Captain Samuel B. Holabird, Major James Belger, Major Daniel T. Van Buren.

Aids-de-Camp to Brevet Major General Wool, with the rank of lieutenant colonel—Captain William D. Whipple, Ambrose Thompson, Charles H. R. Shriber, J. D. Kinsman, of Massachusetts; Major Joseph Haskins, Isaac C. Elton, Jr.

Aides-de-Camp to General Wool, with the rank of major—Wm. P. Jones, of Connecticut; Charles Von Herman, of Connecticut; Silas Ramsey, of Illinois; Lieut. Charles H. Brightley, James F. Malone, of District of Columbia; Captain Louis H. Pelouze, Joseph C. Willard, of District of Columbia; James C. Riddle and Henry Z. Hayner, of New York.

The President, with the approbation of the Governors of New York and New Jersey, has appointed John C. Brown, of New York, recently nominated Consul General to the Islands of the Pacific, a Brigadier General, and detailed him to the duty of raising troops in those States.

Randolph Botts, of Brooklyn, nephew of John Minor Botts, was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, with rank of captain.

The Senate failed to confirm a large number of nominations, which fell with the adjournment. Among them were those of Wash. Burnett, G. A. Scroggs, Edwin H. Webster and Colonel Carroll to be brigadier generals; Benjamin Isherwood as chief of steam engineering, and John Lenthall as chief of construction and repairs. Others, for minor offices, share a similar disappointment. The entire number of confirmations by the Senate during the last day of the session was about three hundred.

APPOINTMENTS IN GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

The following appointments have been made in General Banks' corps de armee:—Brigadier General Augur, to the First division; Brigadier General Prince, to the First brigade, and Brigadier General Greene, to the Second brigade of the division.

ARRIVAL OF FURLOUGHED OFFICERS.

Officers who have received furloughs for short periods continue to arrive here, direct from Harrison's Bar. The officers pay their first visits to the sick and wounded of their commands in the several hospitals. The scenes ensuing are often very affecting.

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS.

Major General Sprague left here to-day for Harrison's Landing.

General Veil, commandant at Norfolk, arrived here to-day from a visit to West Point.

Lieutenant Colonel George Welles, First Massachusetts regiment, reached here to-day, en route to take command of a new regiment. Colonel Welles has won a high reputation for gallantry and efficiency.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE BORDER STATE MEN.

It is understood that the majority of those who recently took into consideration the President's emancipation proposition, and who united in a reply to the paper, were reluctant, if they at all consented, to giving publicity to their response. Although their production is not considered as possessing ordinary merit, the fact of its partial suppression has subjected them to uncomplimentary comment.

The border State representatives who have remained in the city are much chagrined at the publication of their correspondence with the President only in the Intelligencer, where nobody will see it. It is considered that the publication of these documents exclusively in a paper in such bad odor is an imputation upon the loyalty of those who had charge of the publication. The whole press of the Union was open to them. Even the agents of the Associated Press were refused copies for transmission by telegraph, and the old fogy rebel sympathizers, who have been for years subsisting only upon unmerited government patronage and pap, were glad of the opportunity to induce loyal men to read their paper. The loss of the last instalment upon the standing job of the annals of Congress has made this concern more than usually rapacious; and, to obtain the publication of a State paper, its managers are willing to sacrifice the reputation of any number of members of Congress.

THE RUSH FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postmaster at Philadelphia telegraphs the Post Office Department that he wants more stamps, as there is a great rush for them. The Department has on an average about five hundred thousand dollars worth of stamps in circulation. They can issue one million of stamps a day, the value of which is about one hundred thousand dollars. As the stamps are to pass from hand to hand as currency, they will of course become disfigured, and, therefore, it is thought necessary that some new instrument for cancelling them shall be used, to the end that a strong impression may be made upon the face of the stamps. Puncturing has been recommended, but is not well thought of, for the reason that letters frequently contain drafts and other valuables. The stamps other than those that are in common use are described as follows:—The five cent are chocolate color, with the head of Jefferson; the ten cent, green, with the head of Washington; the twelve cent black, with like head; the twenty-four lilac, with same head; the thirty yellow, with head of Franklin; the ninety blue, with portrait of Washington as a young general. The stamps now in use differ from the old ones in the fact that the figures are in the upper corners.

GUNNY BAGS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, decides that gunny bags are not known in the trade, it is believed, as jute goods, being manufactured of jute, not otherwise provided for. They were, in his opinion, properly assessed by the Collector of Boston on the entry with a duty at the rate of twenty per centum.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

Trips on the overland route are suspended for a few days, to enable the company to transfer their stock, &c., to a new road, by which a hundred miles in distance will be saved. It runs south of the old route via Bridger's Pass to Fort Bridger, through a more level country, where there is grass, water, &c. The company first advised the Post Office Department that it would take but a week to make the transfer of stages, stations, &c., and other property, but it seems that a considerably longer time is required. As our enterprising men upon the frontier penetrate the centre of the continent, they constantly make discoveries whereby communication with the Pacific coast is cut short, and the end of the construction of a Pacific railway more fully assured.

THE PRESIDENT TEMPORARILY RID OF HIS TORMENTORS.

The President is now enjoying comparative comfort, after an eight months harassment by the radical faction in Congress. They apparently conspired to assail him upon a system which allowed him no peace night or day.

The abolition execrations of the President are unmeasured, now that they find that he contemplates employing negroes only as laborers in the army; that lands are not to be absolutely alienated, and that trial and conviction must precede penalties.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

One hundred and seventy-five witnesses have been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The testimony is very voluminous, and it is estimated will cover eighteen hundred pages. It has been deposited with the Superintendent of Public Printing, to be securely kept until the further orders of the committee.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received his commission yesterday, and is now engaged in arranging the details of his bureau.

OUR MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Minister Sandford, who is absent from Belgium on leave of absence, will probably return to that country by the next steamer.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Commander Dahlgren having been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, he necessarily vacates his office as Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

The Charges Against General Mitchel.

[From the Washington Star, July 16.]

We learn that Col. Norton, recently in the service under Gen. Mitchel, having reached here some days ago, bearing the formal charges against Gen. Mitchel, was yesterday examined at length before the Committee on the Conduct of the War with reference to them.

It is said to-day that these charges allege that he refused to take any notice whatever of rapes committed on negro women by his men (of Turchin's brigade) in the presence of respectable white females, or of indiscriminate, atrocious and persistent plundering of, and outrages upon, Union citizens by the same brigade. The charges are said further to allege that he used government transportation for cotton bought by parties in whose speculations he was personally pecuniarily interested. It is further understood that the Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama (former Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, United States House of Representatives), is expected to be the main prosecutor of Gen. M., Mr. H. having maintained his status as a Unionist.

Some time since Gen. M. tendered his resignation to the President, but it has not yet been accepted. The charges against him will doubtless be promptly disposed of by the government.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—Yesterday Mr. Simeon Draper sold at auction, at the Union stores, under the authority of the government Prize Commissioners, the cargoes of the Lizzie Weston, Clinton and Napoleon, for attempting to break the blockade. The whole amount realized was something like $100,000. There were 500 bales of cotton, which were bid off for 50½c., 49c., 47½c., 47¾c. and 46½c. per pound. There were 150 barrels of rosin sold for $11 per barrel, 78½ barrels for $11 12½ per barrel.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

General Halleck to Take Command of the Armies of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1862.

A Philadelphia paper says that General Halleck is on his way to Washington, to take his position as General Commanding the armies of the United States.

General Halleck is to remain in Washington.

Generals McClellan and Pope are to continue in their present commands.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1862.

It is believed that General Halleck will soon reach Washington, but the character of his business has not transpired.

Address of General Halleck to His Soldiers on Taking Leave of the Army of the Southwest.

CORINTH, July 16, 1862.

General Halleck has just issued a special field order, saying that, in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the army of the Southwest, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, behavior and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited, and to express to the commanders of the army corps and their subordinates his warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation. He says the soldiers have nobly done their duty, and accomplished much towards crushing this wicked rebellion, and that if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is believed they will soon bring the war to a close.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17, 1862.

Several gunboats have come down the James river to convey troops, which are at this place, up the river.

All is quiet on the river, and there is no news from the army.

General Stevens' Forces in Virginia.

We hear of the arrival in Hampton Roads of another body of effective troops, being the division of General Stevens, from South Carolina, and intended, doubtless, to reinforce the army operating against Richmond. This division, which, after its long service in South Carolina, cannot be presumed to be very strong in numbers, arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday last, on board the steamers Vanderbilt, Mississippi and Ben Deford. It is said to consist, in part, of the Seventy-ninth New York, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Eighth Michigan, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventh Connecticut, and of two batteries of artillery. All the sick and disabled men of the command were left behind.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Opinion of Pope and McClellan—Pope a Dangerous Commander—Fears that McClellan will Dig into Richmond—Lincoln, Stanton and General Scott a Dirty Trio, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th appears alarmed at the order of our War Department, concentrating the forces of McDowell, Fremont and Banks under General Pope, and remarks of the latter "that he is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders—an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things." It adds that "the foray into Orange county and the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan by the enemy is a challenge on the part of Pope that our generals have now to take up."

The Enquirer, commenting on the threatening aspect of General McClellan's present operations, says:—"We must dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The spade can only be conquered with the spade, and the shovel will always defeat the musket."

Of President Lincoln's recent visit to the Army of the Potomac, the Enquirer says:—"A dirty trio—Lincoln, Stanton and Winfield Scott—passed by Old Point on Thursday last, en route for McClellan's headquarters at or near Barkley. A gentleman who saw the steamer which conveyed this dirty trio of Yankee negro stealers says there was a band of music on board, and many flags and streamers fluttering gaily to the breeze."

General McCall Not Wounded.

The Westchester (Pa.) Republican states that a letter has been received from General McCall, addressed to his wife, in which he states that he is a prisoner in Richmond and uninjured. He was struck in the breast by a spent ball, the effects of which were but temporary. His capture was in this wise:—He had posted one of the regiments of his division in a particular locality, and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a rebel regiment, and it being dark he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded, and carried to General Lee's headquarters a prisoner of war.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Fight at Cynthiana—Surrender of the Union Forces—The Town Occupied by Rebels—The Kentuckians Organizing to Resist the Enemy.

CINCINNATI, July 18, 1862.

A man who came into Boyd's, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, this morning, reports that the town of Cynthiana, Ky., sixty-six miles from here, surrendered at five o'clock yesterday, after half an hour's fight. He saw Morgan and shook hands with him. Morgan's men number about 2,500.

A soldier, who also came into Boyd's, says Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender. Captain Arthur's company, from Newport, Ky., were all killed or taken prisoners.

The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high and increasing, and the citizens are organizing rapidly for defence.

The Provost Marshal of Newport arrests all rebel sympathizers to-day.

LOUISVILLE, July 18, 1862.

The train has arrived from Lexington this evening. The railroad and telegraph have been repaired. Morgan's loss at Cynthiana greatly exceeded ours. Although most of Lieutenant Colonel Landrum's men were captured, he and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington.

Suicide of an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Boyle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17, 1862.

Edward Hughes, of Lebanon, Ky., aid to Gen. Boyle, and who, in that capacity, greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, shot himself fatally this evening. The cause of the act is unknown.

REBEL INVASION OF INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, July 18, 1862.

Indianapolis despatches to the Executive Department say that Henderson, Kentucky, and Newburg, Indiana, have been taken by the rebels. At the latter place one Unionist was killed and two hundred and fifty sick soldiers taken prisoners. The rebels also took two hundred and fifty stand of arms.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17, 1862.

Returned prisoners report that the Union soldiers paroled by the rebels at McMinnville have returned to Murfreesboro.

The rebels have gone to Chattanooga.

The Attack on Murfreesboro.

[From the Nashville Union, July 15.]

The news of the last forty-eight hours has been of an exciting nature. A Confederate force, consisting, it is reported, of the First, Second and Third Georgia regiments, First Kentucky regiment and a regiment of Texan Rangers, under Colonels Forrest and Warner, attacked Murfreesboro on Sunday morning before daybreak, surprising the Ninth Michigan regiment and capturing them, after several hours of hard fighting. Colonel Duffield was shot through the body and mortally wounded. The Third Minnesota, commanded by Colonel Lester, were strongly intrenched, with Hewett's Kentucky battery, and fought desperately until their ammunition was expended, when they surrendered, having lost one-third of their men, it is rumored, though this is doubtless greatly exaggerated. General T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana, was taken prisoner. Colonel Forrest sent in a flag of truce to the Third Minnesota, demanding their surrender, which was declined. After some hard fighting the Minnesotans sent out a flag of truce and surrendered. Preparations are making here in anticipation of an attack, and reinforcements are coming in from various directions. It is to be desired that the city be spared a renewal of the horrors of war; but, if it must needs be, the hearts and hands of our gallant officers and soldiers are ready and eager for the contest.

Shipment of Stores to Gen. Curtis.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1862.

A large amount of supplies, hospital stores, clothing, horses and cattle, left last night on government transports for Gen. Curtis' army, at St. Helena, Ark.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

Napoleon About to Invite Russia to "Mediate" with Him in America.

England Said to be "Stubborn" on the Subject.

The London Press on Changes in the United States Cabinet.

The Mexican Expedition a Trouble to France,

&c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, July 18, 1862.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 9th via Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived off this point at one o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated press and the following summary of her news obtained:—

The City of Washington has the mails and a full cargo.

The dates per the City of Washington are four days later than those per the Persia at New York.

The steamship Africa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th instant.

The steamship Etna, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th instant.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 10th inst.

The American Question.

The Opinion Nationale says that Russian papers revive the rumor that France, in consequence of the stubbornness of England against doing so, has invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation to America.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald believes that the French government entertains very serious intentions of interfering to end the civil war in America.

The London News gives currency to rumors that Generals Scott, Banks and Pope were about to enter Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet at Washington. It thinks that the accession of General Scott indicates that military operations are to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and to be kept free from the civilian interference which has hitherto, through jealousy, hampered the movements of Gen. McClellan.

The London Times has daily editorials on the position of affairs in America. It says that the dissevered States seem to be fast approaching that point where they must become two reasonable nations or go on to anarchy and ruin. The offer of our mediation would only be received with insult.

The London Times recurs to the hostility to England, and professes itself wholly at a loss to account for it.

The same journal regards the new tariff in effect prohibitive. The import trade with Europe will be all but annihilated; but the effect will be most severely felt in America. The measure will enlist on the side of the South all the sympathies and interests of the two greatest nations in Europe.

Great Britain.

The Parliamentary proceedings were not of much interest. The fortifications were again discussed in the Commons, and there was a debate in which Mr. Cobden and Lord Palmerston indulged in some rather bitter personalities.

In the House of Lords the African Slave Trade bill had been read a second time.

Earl Derby expressed fears that unless a treaty was made with France like that with America, the putting a stop to the slave trade would be ineffectual.

Earl Russell said that France had declined to enter into a similar treaty; but he believed that she would offer no objection to the exercise of its provisions.

Lord Palmerston confirmed the statement that Russia had recognized Italy, and said that he believed Prussia would do the same.

After considerable debate a resolution against the English forces interfering in China was rejected.

It was rumored that the Galway subsidy would be restored.

General Prim had arrived in England.

The United States corvette Tuscarora arrived at Southampton on the 7th instant, from Cadiz. The object of her visit was unknown.

France.

Rumors that France would back out from the Mexican expedition continued.

The Paris Constitutionnel says that the glory of the French arms once vindicated and money matters settled with Mexico, proceedings against her will terminate.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor to represent the difficulties they were laboring under. A similar deputation from Lille also waited upon the Emperor.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 68f. 30c. for the rentes.

The Italian Ministers had again strongly repudiated the rumors of Italy's interference in Mexico.

M. Mon had resigned the Presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, July 10, 1862.

Consuls closed at 92¼ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market has a downward tendency. The latest sales were:—Illinois Central shares, 48 a 48¼ discount; Erie Railroad, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for two days amount to 27,000 bales, including 16,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advance of one-fourth to one-half a penny per lb. since the sailing of the Persia, closing upward.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being upward, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market is quiet, with a slight decline on all qualities. The usual authorities quote:—Flour flat and declined 6d. per bbl.; quoted at 24s. a 28s. Wheat quiet at a decline of 1d. a 2d. per cental; red Western, 9s. 6d. a 11s.; red Southern, 9s. 9d. a 11s.; white Western, 11s. 6d. a 12s. Corn easier; mixed and yellow at 27s. 6d. a 28s.; white, 32s. a 33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is dull. Beef—No sales. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard quiet. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar inactive. Coffee—No sales. Rice steady. Ashes quiet; pots and pearls, 35s. a 36s. Rosin advancing; common, 22s. a 23s. Spirits turpentine buoyant at 105s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet and steady. Linseed oil has an upward tendency; quoted at 110s. a 115s. Rosin firm, common, 21s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money, 92½ a 92¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were:—Illinois Central shares, 48½ discount; Erie Railroad, 29s. a 30s.

The sales on Wednesday were 8,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing unchanged.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 10, 1862.

The sales of cotton to-day were 2,500 bales, including 1,250 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is flat and unsettled, under the news per Etna and Nova Scotian, and a decline of one-half penny per lb. for surats; other descriptions, however, were steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very dull.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1862.

Arrived ship Flying Eagle, Boston. Sailed ship Belle of the Seas, New York.

The markets are much excited for staples on account of uncertainties in regard to the new excise and tariff, the provisions of which and details are mostly unknown here. All foreign brandies are advancing. Gin is $1 30 a $1 50. Born butter, 23c.; Isthmus, 25c. Crushed sugar, 14c. a 14½c. Natural leaf tobacco, $1. New wheat, $1 50. Cut candles, 18c. a 19c. Castile soap, 30c. Whiskey, 45c.; pure spirits, 50c. Rio coffee, 22c. Drills and cordage, 16c.

The steamer Pacific, from the Northern Coast, brings $65,000 in gold from Oregon, and $40,000 from British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17, 1862.

Arrived bark Lucky Star, from New York.

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NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

Information up to last night has been received from General McClellan's headquarters.

The health of the troops has much improved, and no difficulty exists in receiving subsistence supplies.

No military movements of consequence are mentioned.

Our Army Correspondence.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 15, 1862.

Release of Wounded Union Prisoners—The Dead of the Seven Days' Contests Buried—Condition of the Wounded—General McClellan's Strategy—Harrison's Mansion—The Doctors and Female Nurses—The Mail—Newspapers, &c.

The steamboat Vanderbilt was sent up the James river to-day to receive on board our wounded at the Malvern Hill battle. The steamboat returned this evening, having about sixty on board. Among those arriving are three surgeons—Dr. Chamberlain, Fourth Michigan; Dr. Jewett, Tenth Massachusetts regiment, and Dr. White, Carlisle's battery. None of these were wounded, but were taken prisoners while taking care of their wounded. All the others were wounded, and belong to some dozen different regiments, mostly those attached to General Morell's division.

From Dr. Chamberlain I have gathered some interesting facts relating to the care and disposition of our dead and wounded left on the field. Our dead were all buried. Before burial all the bodies were rifled of money and whatever valuables they had about them. Officers were stripped of their clothing. In the matter of pillage, the wounded were likewise robbed of everything of value. He found Colonel Woodbury's body and had it decently buried, and the spot marked, so that the remains can be recovered in future, when a convenient opportunity offers. Since the battle most of the wounded have had a hard time. Many have been obliged to lie on the ground. Nearly all their medicines were stolen by the rebels, and every bottle of liquor taken away. Every case of surgical instruments was taken. In addition to depriving them of these invaluable accessions in taking care of the wounded, the only food furnished was maggotty bacon and musty flour. This has been the condition of those left on the field of battle. The bulk of the wounded, some three hundred altogether, have been removed to Richmond. As to the care the latter received, Dr. Chamberlain knows nothing, except from the rumors reaching him, which, in the main, indicate that they are being more humanely treated.

All the wounded left at Savage's station remain there still. The understanding is that these will be given up as soon as we send for them. He was told that we had about nine hundred wounded there, and that Dr. Swinburne, who was in charge when the enemy came in possession, has still the supervision, aided by a competent corps of medical attendants. Dr. Churchill, of the Fourteenth New York regiment, and Dr. Schell, of Griffin's battery, have been taken to Richmond, and are now doing good service in aiding in taking care of our wounded.

Relative to the result of the week's sanguinary conflict, Dr. Chamberlain says that the enemy confess to having lost twice as many as were lost on our side. They furthermore concede that General McClellan, in changing his base of operations, took them not only by surprise, but executed a strategical movement of the greatest importance, and brought it about with consummate skill. The intended future movements of the enemy he is not at liberty to speak of; but he does not hesitate to give the assurance that they are fully conscious of the strength of our present position, and will find it hard to disturb us. Excepting the surgeons named, all the wounded are still on the Vanderbilt, which is now moored in the stream. Dr. Chamberlain has among his papers on the boat a full list of the wounded left at Malvern Hill after the fight, and those who have died since.

I spent an hour this afternoon at the old Harrison mansion, still used as an army hospital, and likely to be used for this purpose for some time to come. The building itself, however, forms a small part of the hospital accommodations. The capacious lawn in front and rear is covered with white shelter tents, neatly and artistically arranged. There were to-day one thousand and fifty patients, and the arrangements are to be speedily enlarged for the accommodation of twice this number. The elevated and airy situation of the ground, on a picturesque bend of the river, and perfection of the hospital details in the way of attendants, medicines, classification, culinary arrangements, &c., impart to it every salutary efficiency that could be looked for in an army hospital. Arrangements are now perfected for taking away each day a steamboat load of those whose removal to Northern hospitals is deemed desirable. The Daniel Webster will leave to-morrow morning with the first load. Lieutenant Colonel Moses, of the Seventy-second New York regiment, has general supervision of the hospital, and the chief of the medical staff is Dr. Anthony E. Stoker, of Philadelphia. There are ten surgeons, assistants of Dr. Stoker. A pleasant feature, if not indeed the pleasantest one of all, is the presence of several ladies, representatives of different humanitary associations in various Northern cities. These ladies, I am told, are making themselves very useful, and are indefatigable day and night attending to the sick soldiers. Mrs. Harris, of the Ladies' Aid Association, of Philadelphia, does not confine herself to labors at the hospital, but each day visits the hospitals of all the regiments in the vicinity, taking for distribution a wagon load of jellies and other solacing luxuries to sick soldiers. There is certainly nothing like a pleasant woman's face and smile, and gentle touch and word, to cheer up and restore to health our brave soldiers whom disease, exposure, fatigue and the bullets and shells of the enemy have compelled to become inmates of hospitals.

There has been no firing to-day save a salute to Commodore Wilkes, who made his first appearance on shore to-day since taking command of the James river flotilla.

Our brave boys are enjoying a comfortable and recuperating rest after their severe toils and scant rations. All they have now to do is to take things easy, draw full rations, including abundant fresh beef and vegetables, and gather strength for the coming battle. Another comforting solace is the appearance of paymasters, who are daily arriving and paying off the men. A few days more and tens of thousands of dollars will be on their way to the families of our valiant troops.

The exciting events of the day are now the arrival and departure of the mail steamer, the hour of departure being eight A. M., and arrival 5 P. M.—that is, if the rebel batteries below do not interfere. No dock of your city presents a livelier spectacle than our mail wharf. What I call wharf is made up of canal barges, ranged side by side on either side of a plank bridge uniting them. The barges, however, are at all times lively with contrabands. Except the floating population that cover the decks, there is but little of floating to be seen, and the gondola part presents no characteristics in keeping with the swiftly moving craft of this name that glide so smoothly through the tranquil waters, enveloping the far-famed bride of the sea.

On the decks are several tents also swarming with animation, smoke and fumes of fried bacon. It is evident, from the shirts, stockings, drawers and other gentleman's furnishing goods filling clotheslines stretched in every direction, that the female population do a good business washing for officers. Altogether it is a very jolly life for the contrabands, mainly having nothing to do and plenty of time to do it in, and having furnished them abundant food, bought by Uncle Samuel's treasury notes.

There are other features of interest. Here is Adams & Co.'s express boat, whose deck, from morning till night, presents an uninterrupted spectacle of moving boxes and packages, and soldiers sending money home. There is here alone material for a chapter, and foundation for a second chapter in describing the gunboats and transports filling the river, to say nothing of the unintermitting activity of loading and unloading vessels, continuing from early morning till late at night.

"There comes the mail boat," about a score of eager voices.

"She's late," says one.

"Wonder if they fired into her?" inquiringly suggests another.

"We'll have time to sell our papers before dark," hopefully exclaims a juvenile vender of New York dailies.

It is slow work getting the boat fastened and the gangplank out. The Provost guard are in their places. No one can come off or go on without first showing a pass, and this must bear the superscription of several of the powers that be to insure its holder exit or entrance.

And now comes the most exciting event of all. Two score and more of mounted newsboys, having laid in, through the most boisterous scramble imaginable, their stock of papers, are quickly flying away with the rapidity of Homer's winged words. "Here's the New York HERALD," is shouted from multitudinous lips. The papers sell at ten cents apiece as fast as they can be dealt out. Half an hour later, and the HERALD is in every camp. I am told that 25,000 are sold here daily. The fact is, the men look in the columns of the HERALD for all fresh war news, and they get it, too, here, sooner than they can learn the facts from any other source.

General Butterfield left for home to-day on a temporary leave of absence, to recuperate his health. He was in poor health at the commencement of the recent series of battles, and led his brigade in each case, contrary to the advice of his physicians. It is to be hoped he may soon return with health fully restored. Lieutenant Livingston, of his staff, has also been obliged to take a furlough on account of sickness, as also Lieutenant Seymour, of General Morell's staff.

Major Chaplain, of the Second Maine regiment, has just been appointed Colonel of the Eighteenth Maine regiment. He is a most capable officer, and will prove a worthy and efficient leader of the regiment.

Through the HERALD to-night comes the painful intelligence of the death of Colonel Cass, Ninth Massachusetts regiment. It is a severe although not wholly unexpected blow to his regiment. He was a most capable and popular as well as brave officer. A gentleman of handsome fortune, he was among the first to offer his services to his country in aiding to put down the present rebellion. For several weeks prior to the late battles he had been sick, and was advised and urged by his physicians to taken rest; but he persistently refused to leave his regiment while there was any chance of any fighting. His death makes the third colonel in General [illegible] brigade who has fallen in the recent conflicts, [illegible] colonel out of Gen. Morell's division who [illegible] fell a martyr in the grand work of restoring [illegible] and sovereignty of the Stars and Stripes.

[illegible] been exceedingly hot during the day. A severe [illegible] storm to-night has cooled the air.

JAMES RIVER, July 15, 1862.

[illegible] to Rebeldom of Union Prisoners on Parole, &c.

[illegible] of importance has transpired during the last [illegible] days.

[illegible] a number of released prisoners from the South [illegible] down from City Point on the 13th, on their way [illegible].

On the 11th we took back to City Point the [illegible] officers taken prisoners at Pittsburg Landing, and who were allowed to proceed to Washington to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners on both sides. They are Colonel Madison Miller, of St. Louis, commanding the Eighteenth Missouri regiment; Major W. M. Stone, of the Third Iowa regiment, and Captain F. Gregg, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois regiment. I believe that their mission has been successful, as the gentlemen are in hopes of being released in a few weeks.

The T. V. Secor has brought down some four hundred of our sick from the rebel hospital at Curtis's wharf. Our sick and wounded are generally doing well. They are supplied with all the delicacies so needful for persons in their condition, and there is now no lack of ice.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 16, 1862.

The Blessings of a Storm—Impressions—The Blockade of the James River, &c., &c.

After a most intensely hot day yesterday, we were visited last evening by a severe thunder storm, which lasted several hours, and this morning is very cool and comfortable. The sanitary condition of the army continues to improve in its new location, and the number of patients in the hospitals is considerably diminished.

We are at present very quiet, and the enemy do not trouble us much except upon the river, where they are disposed to interfere with and annoy our transports.

The impressions and experiences of the recent battles and marches are becoming less vivid as time passes on; but the history of those seven days of conflict and exhausting effort will ever be memorable for the excellent soldierly qualities and endurance displayed by the Army of the Potomac.

There was some excitement here last night, cannonading having been heard on the river, at intervals, during the day. Sensation stories in regard to injuries inflicted upon the mail steamers and transports in the river, by the enemy's batteries, were rife. Upon investigation, however, I learn that there is no truth in any of these stories, and that the firing heard was from our gunboats shelling the woods on the opposite shore, below here, to dislodge any artillery of the enemy intended to annoy and damage our vessels.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16, 1862.

The Mill Creek Hospitals—Preparations for Our Wounded Men from Richmond—Description of the Largest Hospital Ward in the World—Necessity for the Removal of the Patients from the Hygeia to the Mill Creek Hospitals—General Burnside—Mail Boat from Newbern—Increase in the James River Flotilla—The Weather—The Post Office and the Necessity for New Quarters for Employés, &c.

Yesterday I visited the new hospitals in the vicinity of Hampton. They cover an area of about twenty acres, and are known as the "Shed Hospitals." The ground on which they are situated is high and flat, and about midway between two broad sheets of water, over which cool breezes are continually blowing. The Mill Creek General Hospital is two hundred and forty feet in length, sixty feet in breadth and twenty feet in height. The ventilation is perfect in every respect.

Coming up the railroad from Fortress Monroe, and reaching the hospital, you enter an office built outside of the grand ward. Here is found Brigade Surgeon J. W. Hunt, who has charge of the several hospitals. Passing from the office you enter the building, and first reach the dispensary, where careful apothecaries prepare the various medicines and balms for the noble defenders of the Union. Leaving here, we stand out in the centre of the "ward," which is the largest in the world at the present time. Three hundred and fifty single iron bedsteads are ranged along in rows, leaving plenty of room for each patient to be waited upon on either side. Each bed is covered with a snow white counterpane. The floors and sides of this ward are whitewashed, and iced disinfecting fluid is sprinkled upon the floor, so as to cool and purify the air. The ventilation is obtained by means of small openings on a line with the floor. This ventilates under the beds. Openings and windows in other places afford abundant ventilation over the beds and allow all the impurities of the place to escape. At the time of my visit there were there one hundred and forty-seven surgical cases, some of them very bad ones, and yet there was not the slightest unpleasant effluvia to be noticed. At the lower end of this ward are storerooms for the patients' clothing, each man having a separate place for his things. A linen room and commissary storeroom complete the arrangements for order and comfort within the walls of the ward. Passing out from here you enter a large and commodious dining room, which is used by the convalescent patients. In the rear are two kitchens of suitable size, attached to which are sleeping rooms for cooks, &c. There are no women nurses in this hospital. On the James river side of this hospital there is an operating room, where we found Drs. Smith, Crocker, Reynolds, Allen, McCormick and Bowles, and medical cadets Fray and Lester, attending to their duties. Adjoining this large hospital are three others, built on the same plan, but of the following dimensions:—Length, 140 feet; breadth, 28 feet. These buildings are partitioned off into rooms capable of holding from six to twenty people. Every care and attention has been paid to make them the model hospitals of the world. At a short distance from these buildings are small outhouses for washing, cooking, &c. The surrounding grounds are well located for the erection of hospital tents. About half a mile from these buildings are located several more of these large hospitals. They are being rapidly completed and made ready for the reception of our wounded prisoners.

There is a general feeling here that the Hygeia Hospital should be broken up, and the patients removed across the creek. There are about one hundred in it now, and, for the want of a good circulation of pure air, they do not recover as rapidly as if they were out on that wide extended plain, where the air of heaven could fan their fevered brows. A railroad runs direct to the hospitals. The move would do most of them good. As things are now, the guests of the hotels are obliged to sleep in this fevered air. I send you a list of patients in the Mill Creek Hospital.

General Burnside will probably go up the James river this evening to confer in person with General McClellan. His lady, with several members of his staff, will return to their homes by this evening's boat. By this it seems that work is soon to begin. The presence of General Burnside at headquarters will be the signal for great rejoicing, no doubt.

A mail boat arrived yesterday from Newbern, via canal. The Postmaster of that place came up to make arrangements for increased postal facilities between this place and General Foster's troops.

We have had several important arrivals here in the past few days; but of course it is neither the time nor place to say anything further about them.

Our flotilla list is gradually on the increase, and already Flag Officer Wilkes has a command not only of great importance, but of no inconsiderable number.

The guerilla work along the river banks is not so brisk as formerly. It is supposed some of the stray shells from our gunboats have made an impression on the rebels which will make them more guarded in the future.

The weather has been intensely hot for the past few days. A sharp thunder storm purified the atmosphere last night, laid the dust and cooled us off somewhat; but everything is rapidly resuming its old condition, and we are suffering as much as ever.

One of the most valuable corps of men, and at the same time the most inhumanly treated, are the clerks in the Post Office at the Point. They labor from morning until late at night, and, instead of enjoying a comfortable rest in pleasant or at least decent apartments, they are crowded into the attic over the Post Office, where they suffer every discomfort that intense heat and poor ventilation entail. Just imagine fifteen or sixteen of these gentlemen crowded into a low room, directly under the roof, in which they can stand erect only in places, the air of which is hot, close and suffocating, and then you may appreciate their condition. The Post Office Department should provide them with other and more pleasant quarters; for fever and disease lurk in every nook in their present apartments. Of course Mr. Crain, the Postmaster, is not to blame for this neglect; it may be laid at the door of others higher in authority.

The Rebel Batteries on the James River.

THE SCHOONER EMILY SAVED BY THE GUNBOAT MORSE.

We make the following extracts from a private letter from Captain Thos. Curtis, of the schooner Emily, to his father, in this city, giving the particulars of the firing upon his vessel from a rebel battery on the James river, and the subsequent saving of the schooner by the gunboat Morse:—

SCHOONER EMILY, July —, 1862.

On the 7th inst. we were ordered up the James river from Sandy Point, and on our passage up, and when abreast of a bluff, the rebels suddenly opened on us from a battery, firing one hundred and twenty-five shots, out of which only twenty-six took effect, partially disabling the vessel. I then made up my mind to fire her, which I did in three places, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. Very fortunately, however, at this juncture of affairs the gunboat Morse, Captain P. Hayes, came to our aid, and commenced shelling the battery and woods, completely silencing the rebel guns and saving the Emily and crew.

Captain Curtis says that too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Hayes for his brave, gallant and meritorious conduct on the occasion.

The Gunboat Contest at the White House.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

YORKTOWN, July 12, 1862.

In a communication dated "White House, July 1," and published in your paper of the 10th inst., several incorrect statements are made. The Marblehead was the only vessel that remained at her anchorage on the Sunday morning after the evacuation of White House depot, and engaged the enemy for several hours; and she has never been commanded by any one but her present commander, Lieutenant Sommerville Nicholson. Please make this correction, and oblige

MARBLEHEAD.

Commodore Rodgers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

UNITED STATES STEAMER GALENA, HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, July 13, 1862.

By HERALDS recently received, we find your correspondents, in speaking of the late appointment of Commodore Wilkes to the charge of this portion of Commodore Goldsborough's squadron, making use of remarks that reflect severely upon the efficiency of the previous commanders of the James river flotilla. I would refute the imputation, so far as it concerns Commodore John Rodgers, who has occupied the position of flag officer [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SICK, KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The Twelfth New York Volunteers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 13, 1862.

The following is a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing in my regiment at the battles of the Chickahominy and Malvern, which I send you for publication. As there has been none published it will prove of interest to your readers, as well as justice interested.

HENRY A. WEEKS, Colonel.

[illegible]

Killed, Wounded and Missing in General Sykes' Division, from June 26 to July 2, 1862.

[illegible]

List of the Names of Patients at Mill Creek Hospital, Fortress Monroe, July 16, 1862.

[illegible]

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Our Army Correspondence.

[illegible]

The Louisville Common Council and the Board of School Trustees.

[illegible]

Marine Disaster.

[illegible]

Markets.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, July 18—6 P. M.

Money is much more abundant to-day; no loans are being made above five per cent. The money which was withdrawn from the street for the July dividends, and was kept idle in consequence of the check at Richmond, is finding its way back into its usual channels. Certificates of indebtedness are quoted 98; green back Treasury notes, 103 a ¼. Gold advanced this morning from 119 at the opening to 119¾ by midday. After sales at this figure, it then fell back to 119½, 119, 118¾, and finally closed 118¾ bid. Bills on London opened at 130¾, rose to 131½, and were last quoted 130¾ a 131, there being in many instances a very wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers. The importation of dry goods for the week is over a million, nearly $200,000 of which are silks. The new tariff will have the effect of reducing our imports of dry goods very materially, though persons engaged in the trade still believe that many important and expensive classes of goods will continue to come here as usual. They are slow to believe that American manufacturers can compete with their rivals across the water, even with the duty.

The stock market was erratic and irregular, but generally lower, to-day. There is not much active speculation going on, and no general rule governs the course of prices. At the first board to-day the feature was the decline in governments. The sixes of 1881 fell ⅜ a ½, 7.30 notes ¼, and the fives of 1874 1½. Considering that we had no bad news in the morning papers, this decline was a matter of surprise. It affected the general market to some extent. Tennessees fell ½, Missouris ¾, Michigan Central ¾, Southern old ¾, Illinois Central ½, Toledo ½. On the other hand, Pacific Mail advanced ¾, New York Central ½, Erie ¾, and Erie preferred ¾. The trunk lines are doing a very large business, and the dividend of only 3 per cent on the Central, when 3½ a 4 was expected, is evidence that that company, at all events, is going to be kept in a sound condition. There was a rather better inquiry for bonds, without much business. After the board, vague rumors of changes in the army began to circulate, and under this influence United States sixes sold down to 98, and New York Central to 90¾. After a time it began to be understood that the appointment of General Halleck to the general command of the armies might be a guarantee for increased and not diminished vigor and efficiency in the conduct of the war, and the tone of the market improved. At the second board, however, the market was very dull and the course of prices downward. United States Treasury notes (7.30) fell to 101 a ⅛. The market closed weak, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 98 a ⅛; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 98⅜ a ½; do. 5's, 1874, 85 a ½; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 101 a ⅛; Tennessee 6's, 49¾ a 50; Virginia 6's, 52 a 54; North Carolina 6's, 65 a 68; Missouri 6's, 46¾ a ⅞; American gold, 118¾ a ⅞; Pacific Mail, 106⅞; New York Central, 90¾ a ⅞; Erie, 33⅞ a ¾; do. preferred, 61¾ a ⅞; Hudson River, 43 a ⅛; Harlem, 14½ a ½; do. preferred, 35 a ½; Reading, 54 a 55; Michigan Central, 57¼ a ¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 24⅜ a ½; do. guaranteed, 53⅞ a 54; Panama, 130 a 131; Illinois Central, 56 a ¾; Galena and Chicago, 68¾ a ⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 45¾ a 46; Chicago and Rock Island, 62 a ⅛; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 75½ a 76; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 31¾ a ⅞; New York Central 7's of 1876, 108 a 109; Erie third mortgage bonds, 97⅞ a ⅛; Michigan Central 8's, 1st mortgage, 106 a 107; Illinois Central bonds, 92⅛ a 94. After the second board there was quite a rally in the market. Central sold at 91, and that was bid for more; 33¾ for Erie, 61¾ for preferred, and so on throughout the list.

The recent act of Congress authorizing the issue of a hundred and fifty additional millions of legal tender notes, and the possibility of still further issues, present a subject of such general interest that the question of the country's capacity to absorb currency must itself soon become "absorbing." There are those who believe the maximum was reached just before the breaking out of the rebellion, when the bank issues and gold coin in circulation amounted, in the aggregate, to about $460,000,000. Business was then as active as it had ever been, the crops and the importations were large; labor, real estate and all commodities were commanding high prices, and, of course, required a proportionate amount of money to effect their liquidation and transfer; for it is a well settled principle that the equilibrium between the currency and the property of a country, though it may now and then be temporarily disturbed, is and must be generally maintained. But the opinion which is entertained by many, that the volume reached at the period mentioned was as great as it can be until the restoration of peace and the revival of business shall demand an increase of currency, is an unsound one, simply because of the essential difference between the issues of banks, which have a local circulation merely, and are constantly coming home for redemption, and those of the government, which have a universal range, are hoarded as gold used to be, are sent longer distances for the payment of debts (in this respect taking the place, to a large extent, of drafts and domestic bills of exchange), and are not returned for redemption. Precisely how much more of such a currency as the latter the country can find profitable use for it is not in any one's power to say; but that it can employ a much larger amount than it has ever employed of bank notes and gold combined there can be no question; and that, should the war be greatly prolonged, an amount will be issued far exceeding anything heretofore contemplated, it is easy for any one to believe who has carefully studied the policy hitherto pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ever since the commencement of the first issue of government paper the rate of interest for the use of money has ruled at about 4½ per cent per annum, sometimes running as high as 6 and occasionally falling to 2½ per cent. So long as the rate can be kept at or below 5 per cent the government can borrow at 4 per cent all the money it requires—that is to say, so long as capitalists continue to have faith in the wisdom and integrity of the federal administration and in their ability to bring the war to a successful termination. To say that the rate of interest will be kept at a very low point by the continued issue of legal tender notes is simply to say that Congress and the administration are endowed with common sense. Any circumstance or combination of circumstances that should retard the sale of government bonds would render demand notes the sole means of prosecuting the war, and the question of the country's powers of absorption would be put to a thorough and perhaps a perilous test. But the truth is that there is scarcely any limit whatever to our capacity in this respect, as, in case of an excessive issue of paper, the equilibrium would be maintained by the increased price of labor and of nearly every species of property, including gold, real estate, agricultural produce and dividend paying securities. The prospect is that so long as the war lasts the government will remain a borrower, and, for the purpose of securing loans at moderate rates, will retain control of the money market through issues of legal tender paper, and will keep the rate of interest between three and six per cent. An occasional reverse to our arms may shake the faith of the timid, and cause a momentary decline in prices and some activity in the money market; but so long as the war continues, and the expense of it continues to be defrayed by the policy hitherto pursued, whether it be well or ill conducted, money must be abundant, and the general course of prices of all kinds of property must tend upward.

The New York Central Railroad has declared a

semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable August 1, free of tax, the road assuming and paying the income tax; the Astor Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand; the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, a dividend of five per cent, payable on the 20th instant; the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation companies, a dividend of five per cent, payable on the 22d instant; the Home Insurance Company, a dividend of five per cent, payable on the 18th instant.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$2,506,885 34
—For customs	292,000 00
Payments	1,238,531 50
Balance	7,811,680 77

The Assistant Treasurer received from Washington to-day two million dollars in legal tender notes of the denominations of 5's, 10's and 20's. These will be paid out here.

The following table will compare the statements of the several banks of this city, as made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, showing their condition on the 28th of June, with the report made at the same time in 1861:—

	June, 1862.	June, 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Capital	$69,125,660	69,650,605	—	524,945
Net profits	8,617,615	8,328,802	318,843	—
Circulation	8,962,284	8,297,716	664,568	—
Due banks	41,848,833	25,006,717	16,842,036	—
Deposits	112,193,094	77,158,416	35,035,678	—
Due others	2,212,666	901,671	1,340,995	—
Total	$243,021,549	189,343,926	53,677,623	—
Loans	$118,540,094	105,822,353	12,717,741	—
Stocks	42,565,120	17,851,260	24,716,866	—
Bills and mtgs	674,227	642,678	31,549	—
Real estate	6,780,634	6,460,573	319,061	—
Due by banks	3,915,897	5,350,018	—	1,434,121
Cash items	49,095,670	13,206,922	36,889,748	—
Specie	30,406,556	39,972,361	—	9,565,805
Overdrafts	71,031	58,461	12,570	—
Total	$243,021,549	189,343,926	53,677,623	—

The following table will show the capital of the several banks of this city, as reported in their quarterly statement, June, 1862, as given in the above abstract, also the amount of stocks reported as held by them in March and June, 1862, and the stocks held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department as security for the circulation of the several banks at the time of making his annual report to the Legislature:—

Banks.	Capital.	Stocks reported June, 1862.	Stocks reported March, 1862.	Stocks to secure circulation.
New York	$3,000,000	1,780,476	3,347,031	450,600
Manhattan	2,050,000	—	—	*
Merchants'	2,770,775	1,412,295	2,014,118	250,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	1,302,190	2,039,956	395,000
Union	1,500,000	1,009,160	1,770,918	300,000
America	3,000,000	950,210	1,247,175	270,000
Phenix	1,800,000	277,123	312,393	204,500
City	1,000,000	260,000	682,932	10,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	712,075	917,196	343,500
Fulton	600,000	522,124	626,835	280,000
Chemical	300,000	861,246	929,878	518,300
Merchants' Ex.	1,235,000	1,614,863	144,785	137,000
National	1,500,000	1,716,290	1,750,644	189,000
Butch. & Drov.	800,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Mec. & Traders'	600,000	494,450	402,900	193,500
Greenwich	200,000	187,176	284,869	185,500
Leather Manuf.	600,000	250,394	264,775	*
Seventh Ward	500,000	227,077	353,457	*
State of N. Y.	2,000,000	1,017,448	1,778,286	*
Am. Exchange	5,600,000	3,535,931	3,473,901	469,500
Commerce	9,222,000	10,533,000	10,391,056	9,000
Broadway	1,000,000	1,339,496	1,357,665	417,000
Ocean	1,000,000	445,245	109,940	124,500
Mercantile	1,000,000	368,004	877,281	40,000
Pacific	422,000	152,116	574,014	188,116
Republic	2,000,000	506,225	349,225	278,000
Chatham	450,000	382,810	356,307	111,700
People's	412,010	85,000	85,000	110,620
North Amer'n.	1,000,000	741,000	632,000	118,000
Hanover	1,000,000	174,000	141,005	145,005
Irving	500,000	533,146	230,095	150,500
Metropolitan	4,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Citizens'	400,000	174,000	179,250	167,000
Nassau	1,000,000	382,000	161,978	157,700
Market	1,000,000	1,026,629	288,010	242,000
St. Nicholas	750,000	130,746	173,865	100,000
Shoe & Leather	1,500,000	463,000	363,000	333,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,009,921	727,953	230,000
Continental	2,000,000	1,375,505	1,173,280	233,000
Commonwealth	750,000	853,488	737,935	346,500
Oriental	300,000	161,194	127,499	114,600
Marine	400,000	429,048	218,000	191,000
Atlantic	400,000	270,616	478,316	112,200
Imp. & Trad.	1,500,000	235,000	178,768	215,000
Park	2,000,000	643,000	1,327,133	310,000
Mech. Bk. Ass.	500,000	183,696	152,696	107,600
Grocers'	300,000	203,300	203,300	62,650
North River	400,000	93,990	91,876	85,000
East River	206,525	224,000	117,000	115,000
Maf. & Merch's	500,000	167,900	168,000	167,900
Bay Dock	200,000	124,463	124,477	*
N.Y. Exchange	150,000	131,206	120,456	103,700
Bull's Head	200,000	152,871	152,871	151,000
N. Y. County	200,000	174,360	119,360	88,000
Total	$96,061,305	42,568,120	44,861,583	10,216,201

*Incorporated banks.

Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, July 18, 1862.

$6000	U S 6's,'81, reg	100	$15000	Amr gold..b30	119¾
5000	do	99⅝	2000	do	119¾
10000	do	99¾	5000	do	119¾
8000	U S 6's,'81,cou	99½	5000	do..b30	119¾
2000	do	99⅞	30000	do..b30	119½
15000	do	99¾	20000	do..b60	119½
29000	U S 5's,'74, cou	86	5000	do..s30	119
2200	do	85	10 shs	Metr'pltan Bk	90½
9000	Tr 7 3-10 p c ns	102¼	6	Bank of N Y	99½
5400	do	102½	28	Penn Coal Co	95
10000	do	102	120	Pac Mail SS Co	106¾
17000	US 6's,1 yr cer	98	60	do	106½
2000	Kentucky 6's	94	50	do..b30	107
10000	Tenn 6's,'90.s30	50¼	15	N Y Central RR	90½
6000	do	50⅝	50	do	90¾
6000	do	50½	50	do..s30	90½
10000	do..b60	50½	350	do	90½
3000	Virginia 6's	54	150	do	90¾
16000	Missouri 6's	46¾	250	do..b30	91
5000	do..b10	46¼	100	Erie RR	34¼
6000	Mo 6's,1 to H&SJ	60	25	do	34½
6000	Erie RR 1 m bs	107	13	Erie RR pref	62
1000	Hud RR 2 m s f b	103½	100	do	62¼
2000	HudRivRR c bs	88	50	Harlem RR	15
1500	MichCSp cbs,old	102	35	Michigan Cen RR	58½
2000	Mich So 2d mtg	82½	200	do	58⅝
8000	Mich So s k f bds	100¼	400	M So & N Ind RR	24½
10000	do	100½	200	M So & N I g s	54½
1000	Chi & N W 2d m	28	5	Panama RR	130½
5000	Tol&W 1st m.b30	90	250	Ill Cen RR scrip	56½
4000	do	90	250	do..s30	56½
20000	Tol & Wa 2d m	62	5	Clev,Col & Cin RR	113¾
5000	Mil&PrduC 1st m	91	250	Gal & Chic RR	69
5000	Gal&Chi 2d m bds	102	100	do..b30	69
1000	Clev & Tol s f bs	91	200	Clev & Tol RR	46¼
3000	Pitts,FtW&C 1m	88¾	100	do..b30	46½
15000	do	88½	60	Mil & P du C RR	31½
85527	American gold	119	10	M & P du C 2 pref	68

SECOND BOARD.

$25000	US 6's,'81,cou	98½	50 shs	Pacific MSSCo	106
10000	do..s10	98¼	150	N Y Cen RR..s60	89¾
1000	Tenn 6's,'90	50	250	do..s30	90
10000	do..b60	50½	200	do	90¼
6000	do..s10	49⅝	150	Erie RR	33¾
10000	U S 6's,'74,cou	85½	100	do..s30	33¾
14000	do	85	100	Erie RR pref	61½
1500	US 6's '61 Owl½y	94	50	Hudson Riv RR	43
15000	Tr 7 3-10 p c n	102	50	do..s30	43
35000	do	101⅝	50	do	43¼
500	do	101½	100	Harlem RR pref	35
1000	California 7's	96	350	Mich Cen RR	57½
5000	Illinois war l'n	95	100	M So & N I RR	24½
7000	Erie RR 1 m bs	107¾	50	do..s30	24
3000	Tol & Wab 2 m	61½	50	M So & N I g s	54
1000	Erie 2 m ex,'79	105	100	do..s30	53¾
1000	do	105¼	50	Ill Cen RR scrip	55¾
20000	P, Ft W & C 1m	88½	150	do	56
10000	Mich So s f bs	100	100	do..s30	56½
5000	C & Tol s f bs	90¼	120	Chic & R Isl RR	61¾
12500	American gold	119	277	do	62
10000	do..b15	119	200	do	62¼
25000	do..b30	119	100	do	62¼
28 shs	Park Bank	107½			

Specie Quotations.

F. P. JAMES AND CO., NO. 45 WALL STREET.

American gold	$1 18½	American silver	$1 12½
Sovereigns	$5 60	Mexican dollars	1 18
20 francs (Nap.)	4 40	Spanish dollars	1 18
Ten guilders	4 50	Old silver, per oz	1 37½
Ten thalers	8 50	Thalers	75
Spanish doubloons	18 00	Five francs	1 05
Patriot doubloons	17 65	English silver, £	5 30

Demand notes (old issue), 8½ to ¾.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, July 18—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Small sales of pots and pearls continued to be made, with sales of 20 a 30 bbls. at $6.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was again active and higher, and advanced about 10c. a 15c. per bbl., with a good demand for export. The sales footed up about 25,000 bbls., closing within the following range of quotations:—

Superfine State	$4 75	a 5 00
Extra State	5 25	a 5 35
Superfine Western	4 75	a 5 00
Common to choice extra Western	5 25	a 6 30
Canadian	5 20	a 6 30
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 25	a 5 40
Extra do	5 90	a 6 80
Good to choice family do	5 80	a 7 30
Rye flour	3 00	a 4 20
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 90	a 3 30

—Canadian flour was active and prices higher, with sales of 2,000 bbls. within the range of the above figures. Southern flour was also in good request at higher prices, closing at an advance of 10c. a 15c. per bbl. Rye flour was higher, with sales of 275 bbls. at quotations. Corn meal was firmer, and in the absence of sales of moment prices were nominal. Wheat was active, and 2c. a 3c. per bushel higher, the sales footed up 215,000 bushels at $1 24 a $1 24½ for common white Western; $1 24 for mixed do.; $1 32 for white Delaware, $1 16 a $1 18 for amber Iowa, chiefly to arrive; $1 34 a $1 42 for white Indiana; $1 23½ a $1 28 for good to prime red Western; $1 29 a $1 31 for amber do., the latter rate for choice; $1 10 a $1 13 for Milwaukee club; $1 02 a $1 04 for Chicago club, the latter figure for choice, and $1 14 a $1 16 for Canada club. Corn was active and firmer, closing at about 1c. a 1½c. advance; the sales embraced about 140,000 bushels at 50c. a 52½c. for mixed, for the Eastern market, and at 53c. a 55c. for good to prime Western mixed. Rye was firmer, with sales of 3,500 bushels at 78c. a 79c. for State. Barley and barley malt were quiet and nominal. Oats were firmer and in good demand, with sales of Western and Canadian at 46c. a 48c., and of State at 48c. a 49c.

COFFEE.—The market was firm, with moderate sales, without change of moment in prices. Among the sales were 150 bags Jamaica and 30 mats Java, and several small lots Rio.

COTTON.—The market was again higher and closed at an advance of 1c. a 2c. per lb. The sales embraced about 1,200 bales, closing on the basis of 50c. per lb. for middling uplands. The public sale went off at high prices, quality considered. The catalogue comprised 551 bales, mostly poor middlings, at 44½c. a 47c. a 50½c., cash.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for flour to English ports were firm, while grain was less buoyant and active. To Liverpool—About 45,000 bushels of wheat were engaged at 13½d. a 14d., in bulk and in ship's bags, and about 5,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 9d., with 200 firkins butter at 45s. To London—1,000 bbls. flour at 4s. 3d., and 100 tons oil at 45s. To Glasgow—200 bbls. flour at 4s. 3d., and 250 packages of lard at 45s. To Rotterdam—10,000 bushels rye were engaged, in ship's bags, and 500 bbls. flour at 4s. 6d. A British bark was taken up for Cork and orders at 9s. 3d. per quarter, and a brig for Dublin, with 16,000 bushels of wheat, at 15d., in bulk and bags.

HAY.—The market was unchanged and sales limited.

HONEY was in good export demand, with sales of 300 bbls. and tierces at 70c. a 75c.

MOLASSES.—The market was more active and prices were firm. Sales of 250 hhds. New Orleans were made at 35c. a 38c., 60 do. Cuba at 26c., 50 do. choice muscovado were reported at 37c., 54 hhds. and 40 bbls. Nuevitas at 31½c., and 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 70c. a 72½c. Rosin was scarce and firm. Common was held at $12.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was in good demand, with sales of 1,600 bbls., at $11 for mess and $8 75 a $9 for prime. Beef was firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at $13 a $13 50 for plain mess, and $14 a $14 75 for extra mess. Prime mess and beef hams were quiet and nominal. Cut meats were in fair request, and at steady prices, with sales of 250 packages at 3½c. a 4½c. for shoulders and 4½c. a 5½c. for hams. Lard was quite firm, with sales of 800 packages at 8½c. a 9½c. Butter and cheese were rather dull, while prices were unchanged.

SUGARS were firm and active, and closed on the week's sales at an advance of ¼c. a ½c. per pound. The transactions embraced 1,800 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 8½c. a 8¾c., and 11 hhds. New Orleans at 9½c., and the remainder comprised Cuba muscovados, chiefly within the range of 8½c. a 8⅝c. a 9c., the latter for prime quality. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart have to-day established the following prices for their refined goods:—Best quality loaf sugar, 12½c. per pound; best quality crushed sugar, 12c.; ground sugar, 11½c.

TOBACCO.—The article is more active for export and home use and prices very firm. Sales 879 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c. a 18c.; 57 bbls. Havana at p. t.; 32 cases seed leaf at 10½c. a 13c.

WOOL.—The demand for domestic has been good, and considerable fleece and pulled have changed hands at prices not reported, as most of the trade has been from second hands. About 50 bales of fall clipped California have been sold at full prices. We hear of nothing doing in foreign. Holders are withdrawing their stock.

WHISKEY was steady, with sales of 500 bbls. at 31c. a 31½c., mostly Western.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NEATLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR (BEDROOM) to let, with or without partial board, to a single gentleman, in a small, quiet family. Inquire at 63 Bryght street, Jersey City.

AT NO. 23 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, desirable Rooms, en suite or single, with Board. References exchanged.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO let, with or without Board; family small and private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East Twenty-third street, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND Bedroom on second floor, also a Room and Bedroom on third floor to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen. Apply at 103 East Fourteenth street.

ATTENTION IS CALLED OF THOSE LIVING IN hotels and boarding houses to an establishment opened at 110 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, so that a family may have a complete home.

A FEW AIRY, PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH first class Board, at a moderate price for the summer; all the modern improvements; dinner at six; references exchanged. Apply at 24 University place, corner of Ninth st.

A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, AND BEDROOM adjoining bathroom, to let, with Board; also a Reception Room and Bedroom at moderate prices; a first class house and neighborhood; family small. Apply at 277 West Twenty-second street, two doors west of Ninth avenue.

A COOL, PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, by a small family without children; house has modern improvements, handsomely furnished, convenient to stage and cars, and neatly kept. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 82 Second avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN OBTAIN BOARD with a widow lady; board for the lady; also two young ladies. Apply at 60 West Twenty-fifth street.

A HOTEL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, 200 AND 202 William, corner of Frankfort street, one block east of City Hall; neatly furnished, light airy Rooms; 25 cents per day, $1 per week. House open all night.

A NEW HOUSE, IN THE COOLEST LOCATION IN the city.—Pleasant Rooms, with excellent Board, from $3 50 to $5 per week, at 176 and 178 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway. Breakfast from 6 to 8; dinner at 12½ and 6.

A YOUNG LADY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS ABSENT at the war, has some nicely Furnished Rooms, which she will let to gentlemen and ladies. Board for the ladies only. Inquire at 107 Bleecker street.

AT THE PLEASANT MODERN HOUSE, 80 WHITE street, one door east of Broadway, large and small Rooms, with Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; would also accommodate two young ladies willing to room together. Terms reasonable.

A FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET—WITH BOARD at $7, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 54 Sixth avenue, two doors from Washington place. Dinner at six.

BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board, in a respectable private family, at reduced prices, or will be let furnished to respectable gentlemen without board. Apply at 567 Broome street, between Hudson and Varick streets.

BOARD.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INVALID OR lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. Tillers, 1,217 Broadway.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with Board, Rooms furnished. Apply at 43 Bank street, or address A. V. C. W., box 593 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF SIX, PROBABLY eight, persons, wish Board in the country for the month of August; Westchester county, near the Sound, preferred. Address box 693 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, on the west side of the city; a good room and good table required, in a plain family where there are not many boarders. Address Comer, box 122 Herald office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, ON THE FOURTH FLOOR OF a first class house, very eligibly located, suitable for married or single parties, can be obtained on application at 25 West Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE PARTIES CAN find very pleasant accommodations airy, Rooms, first class table, plenty of shade, abundance of fruit, &c., house only five minutes' walk from the depot and near the city, by addressing L. M. H., box 230 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD, 77 STATE STREET, OPPOSITE Sidney place, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Rooms front and rear, large and airy, with bath. Accommodations and location, first class, near Wall street and South ferries. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6½.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room on the second floor, containing hot and cold water, closets, &c.; bath in the house; also a room for a single gentleman. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at 193 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, can have a thoroughly furnished front Room and Bedroom; hot and cold water, at 261 Schermerhorn street, within a few rods of three lines of cars.

BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 561 BROADWAY—WHERE parties wishing full particulars of desirable boarding houses, and private families wishing boarders, in this city, vicinity and country, are furnished gratuitously. Applications daily for city and country. Established 1856.

BODINE & CO.

FRENCH BOARD, FRENCH LESSON.—A GOOD OPportunity for persons willing to learn French. Rooms and Bedrooms elegantly furnished. Also, a large back Parlor, furnished or unfurnished. 56 East Twenty-second street, near Lexington avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOMS and Bedrooms for small, respectable families, or single gentlemen, from $1 to $2 per week, at 135 Elizabeth street, near Broome. They are particularly adapted for persons wishing to live cheap and quiet.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—GENTLEMEN WISHING NICE Rooms in a private family, apply at 112 Leonard street, two or three doors east of Broadway; house first class and newly furnished. Rooms $1 to $4.

HALL BEDROOM.—TO LET, A SMALL, PLEASANT Hall Bedroom; has gas, &c.; rent $1 50 per week; house has bath. Call at 47 Amity street.

PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT BOARD MAY BE obtained in a first class house, occupied by a highly respectable German gentleman and his wife, without children. English and French spoken. Apply at No. 45 East Bleecker street, near Broadway.

TO CUBANS, SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for families and single gentlemen, on moderate terms, combining the conveniences of a hotel with the comforts of a home. 192 Bleecker st.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND well furnished Rooms, with Board, in a first class private family, by addressing Mrs. H., box 205 Herald office, for one week.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN the private house 285 Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue. No boarders. No objection to letting same for housekeeping. House high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Terms very low.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A NEATLY FURNISHed Room, with the privilege of the parlor, where cleanliness is observed, in a small family of two persons, upon reasonable terms. Apply at 243 Sixth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A BEDROOM AND partial Board in a private family, in the neighborhood of Twelfth street. Address, stating terms per month, W. J. W., care of Stearns & Beals, Fulton street.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

26 GREENE STREET—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Room at $1 to $3 per week. Also similar Rooms and Rooms for housekeeping, at No. 1 Monroe street, corner of Catharine.

79 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET—HOUSE DELIGHTfully situated, near Union square; a Suit of Rooms, well furnished, on second floor, to let, with Board, suitable for a family; also a few single Rooms for gentlemen. Dinner at half-past five. References exchanged.

93 GREENE STREET, ABOVE SPRING, ALSTON House.—Elegantly furnished suits of Rooms; gas, Croton and every convenience for housekeeping economically; particularly suitable for small, respectable families; rent low.

156 PRINCE STREET, ST. CLAIR HOUSE.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, with Bedrooms attached, with all the conveniences for housekeeping compete, including gas and Croton water, to let to respectable families or single gentlemen.

163 BLEECKER STREET—TO LET, FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; also Rooms for families, unfurnished. The house is first class, high stoop, large yards and every accommodation.

210 ELM STREET, NEAR SPRING.—FURNISHED Apartments at low rents, with every convenience for housekeeping; best bedding and linen, furniture and cooking utensils; gas and Croton.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—SEVERAL ROOMS are now vacant at Madame RUTTKAY'S. References—Hiram Barney, Collector, and Henry J. Raymond, editor Times.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HOTEL, IN SOME PLEASant country town, by a gentleman, a pianist of acknowledged ability, where his services in teaching would be taken in full or part payment. Reference given. Address J. Bossilean, Herald office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMILIES WISHing to obtain Board for the summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer Jesse Hoyt leaves Peck slip daily, at 3:45 P. M. Address Mrs. Elizabeth Underhill, at Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT RED BANK, SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—The subscriber is prepared to receive a few boarders for the season. House situated on the bank of the river. Boat leaves New York three times a day, connecting with the cars. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN W. GRIGGS, at Red Bank, or by mail.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen, in a private family in the village of Yonkers. The house is well located, within a short distance of the depot and steamboat landing, and beautifully shaded. Also, fine fruit trees on the place. Terms reasonable. Address W., Yonkers Post office, or box 1,745 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON THE east side of Hudson river, near the depot at 152d street, accessible to the city by cars, boat or stage. Inquire at the depot. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR DELIGHTFUL ROOMS are offered to adults, with good Board, in a private family in Cornwall. One of these is on the first floor, two of them are large front rooms on the second floor, and connected. Address box 36 Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD Board can be had by the week or month at Fishkill Landing by applying to Mrs. L. Hall.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON RICHMOND TERRACE, NEW Brighton, Staten Island, the second house west of York avenue. Commands a fine view of the bay and surrounding country. Inquire for Mrs. Rhodes. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NEWMAN SPRINGS, NEAR Red Bank, on the banks of the North Shrewsbury river; green, shady rambles, rustic summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs; fine fishing, boating and bathing on the premises. Now open, by M. A. Leighton.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, on a farm near New York; substantial food is all that is requisite. Sea bathing indispensable. Terms not over $7 per week for both. Address B. T. B., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, near the seashore or water, and easy of access from the city; where there are few or no boarders preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, M. C. K., box 128 Herald office.

CHEAP BOARD IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY—At 112 Mercer street, Jersey City, ten minutes walk from the ferry. Call for one week.

STATEN ISLAND.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pretty cottage, within five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, can accommodate a small family of grown persons with nice Rooms and good Board. For particulars apply at 51 Seventh avenue.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATTSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS FAVORITE summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visiters will find at all times an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visiters, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE, LAKE MOHEGAN, WILL open on June 1 for the accommodation of boarders. Situated four miles east of Peekskill, on the Hudson; one hour and a half's ride from New York. Terms six dollars per week. Address A. W. Palmer, Continental Hotel, Peekskill. References: Thomas Nelson, Evening Post Building, and Robert D. Nelson, 70 Reade street.

PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—This delightful place, situated among the hills of Morris county, and only six miles from Morristown, is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, &c., and combines all the requisites of a summer resort with the luxuries of a farm. Rooms large, table good and terms reasonable. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., 55 Cortlandt street, or of the proprietors, T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX. Stages connect with the cars at Morristown.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, N. J., is open for visitors. Those wishing to patronize this healthy and favorite resort for good fishing, sailing and surf and river bathing, will take the steamboat Thomas Colyer at the foot of Murray street, at 6½ and 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Take ticket for Highland station, or Middleton station, where stages will be in readiness.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT (NO. 8 BANK street), to let, with improvements, rent $15 per month; also Second Floor and Half Floor, and whole House to let, in various parts of the city. Rents low to responsible tenants. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 611 Hudson street.

FRONT AND BACK PARLOR AND TEA ROOM ON first floor, and back Basement if required; also nice Sitting Room and Bedroom and Kitchen on second floor; plenty

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII .... No. 197

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—Fra Diavolo—Irish Emigrant.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Fanchon the Cricket.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Afternoon—Irish Emigrant [illegible]—Our Gal—Limerick Boy. Evening—Our Female American Cousin—Absence of Mind.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard—Tom Cringle's Log.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Opera, Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com. Nutt—Learned Seal, &c., at all hours. Mrs. Partington—Schoolmaster Abroad, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Fight for Uncle Sam.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Down in Old K-y-ky.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The news from Gen. McClellan's army is up to last night. No military movements have taken place. The health of the troops is good, and everything looks flourishing in the army.

Gen. Pope has taken possession of the town of Gordonsville, Va., without opposition, and has destroyed all the railroad works at that point. As the greater portion of the supplies for the rebel army at Richmond passed through this place, which is the junction of the Orange, Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroad, this feat of Gen. Pope's is of considerable importance. The General has issued an order to the effect that the army is hereafter to subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on, and that for the provisions so appropriated State vouchers will be given to the owners thereof, payable at the conclusion of the war, provided that the parties can prove themselves loyal citizens of the United States. Another order of General Pope holds the people residing within a certain distance of the railroads responsible for the damage done by guerillas or other parties of marauders, and compelling such residents to repair the damages so done; and furthermore declaring that all persons detected in destroying railroads or telegraph lines shall be shot. No such acts, he says, can influence the result of the war, and they can only lead to heavy affliction for the people who practise them.

According to reports which reached us from Philadelphia yesterday, General Halleck has been recalled from his military post in the West, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. This news created no little sensation in the city, and the surmises as to the object of the change were many and various.

General Halleck has undoubtedly been called to Washington, and though we were aware for a long time past that he was under orders to repair thither, it was not proper to make the fact public for many reasons. Whether he goes there, as he probably does, to act as the military adviser of the President, it is not at all likely that he is in any way to interfere with the position or the command of General McClellan. The course of that officer will not be affected by the change in General Halleck's location, nor will his military movements be in the least interfered with. Everything will doubtless go along, as far as General McClellan is concerned, in the usual fashion in the Army of the Potomac.

Our army correspondence from Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe to-day will be found full of interest. The additional list of killed and wounded in the late battles is very full.

By the City of Washington, off Cape Race, we have news from Europe to the 10th of July, four days later.

It was said that the Emperor of France had invited the Emperor of Russia to join him in offer of "mediation" in the affairs of America, in consequence of the "stubbornness" of England. France, the London *Herald* says, has very serious intentions of interfering. The London *Times* still writes on the probability of the establishment of two nations on the North American continent.

Napoleon seemed to be, at the latest moment, sorely perplexed with his Mexican difficulty.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The City of Washington, from Queenstown on the 10th of July, passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, on her voyage to New York. Her news is four days later than that brought by the Persia.

The Liverpool cotton market was on the 10th of July unsettled and flat, and Surats experienced a decline of one-fourth of a penny per pound. The breadstuffs market was firm on the same day. Provisions were very dull. Consols closed in London on the 10th of July at 92⅜ for money. The Bank of England had reduced its minimum rate of discount to two and a half per cent.

In the English House of Lords fears were expressed that the flag of France would now be used to cover ships engaged in the African slave trade. It was thought that the Galway steamship subsidy would be restored.

We have files from Bermuda dated on the 8th of July; but the papers do not contain any news of interest.

It will be seen, by reference to our advertisements this morning, that the citizens of the Sixteenth ward of this city are to have a meeting to-night for the purpose of pushing forward enlistments and increasing the Union army. The meeting will no doubt be well attended, and we trust be of great service to the country.

Fernando de Mareton was tried in the United States Circuit Court on Thursday, before Judge Shipman, for the murder of Francis Vincent, on board the ship Blondell. Mr. Edwin James made an eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The United States District Attorney replied for the prosecution, and the jury, after an absence of two hours, found a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. James took several legal objections, which are reserved for argument. Yesterday morning the jury signed a petition to the President for a commutation of the penalty.

An effort is being made in Philadelphia to raise $100,000 by voluntary subscriptions among the merchants, for the purpose of putting ten new regiments into the field from that city without delay. The design is to have one hundred subscribers, each of whom will give $1,000 towards this fund. Many have already responded.

The State Convention of the republican and people's parties of the State of Pennsylvania met at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, on Thursday morning, "to nominate candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the government in this season of common peril to a common country." The attendance of delegates was very large. Resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the acts of the administration, expressing the strongest confidence in the President, and pledging the people of Pennsylvania to sustain the government in the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is effectually suppressed. The following nominations were unanimously made:—

For Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochrane.
For Surveyor General—William S. Ross.

Right Reverend Andrew Byrne, Catholic Bishop of Arkansas, died at Little Rock on the 10th of June last. He was well known in this city, having been pastor of St. James' church, James street, about twenty years since.

An informal mass meeting of the citizens of Nashville was held on Sunday last, when the rumor of an advance of the rebels reached that city. Stirring speeches were made by Governor Johnson, Hon. Wm. B. Stokes and others, and a firm determination was expressed by the loyal citizens to aid the military force by every means in their power, in case the rebels made an advance on the city. The meeting was continued on the following day. The Nashville *Union* says that if the enemy makes an attack "we can repulse him with a slaughter that he will remember forever."

A National Exhibition of Anglo-African Industry and Art is to be held in this city in the early part of the ensuing fall.

W. P. Prentice, of Albany, New York, who has served two campaigns under Gen. O. M. Mitchel, publishes a card in the Albany *Evening Journal* of Thursday, in which he denies the truth of the charges against that General which have lately appeared in the Louisville *Journal*.

The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are preparing new iron bridges in place of the wooden ones destroyed (about twenty in number) by the rebels, in June, 1861. The large bridge at Harper's Ferry is nearly completed.

A meeting of the prominent men engaged in the iron trade met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and adopted resolutions to further the interests of the trade in future. Lessening the time of credit on sales from six to four months was decided on, among other things.

An interesting trial is progressing at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, it being nothing less than a legal testing of the question as to the right of private individuals to issue shinplasters in that State.

The stock market was dull and generally lower yesterday. No particular cause was assigned for the decline. Government sixes declined 1¼ per cent. Money was easier, being abundant at five per cent. Gold rose to 119¾, but closed at about 118¾. Exchange rose to 131¼, but closed weak at 131.

The cotton market was firmer and higher yesterday, with a further material advance in prices. The sales embraced about 1,300 bales, closing on the basis of 50c. per lb. for middling uplands. The government auction sale of 552 bales, chiefly poor middling, drew a good attendance, and brought 44½c. a 47c. a 50c., the latter figure for scarcely middling quality. These high prices but too plainly indicate the paucity of stock in the market, which seems to "grow small by degrees and beautifully less." The effects of an inflated currency and high rates of sterling were visibly demonstrated yesterday upon the market for breadstuffs. Flour was active at an advance of 10c. a 15c. per bbl. Wheat was active and 2c. a 3c. higher. Corn was quiet and 1c. a 1½c. per bushel better. Pork was firm and in good demand, with sales of mess at $11, and of prime at $8 75 a $9. Sugars were active and ¼c. a ⅜c. higher than at the close of last week. The sales embraced 1,600 hhds. The Messrs. Stuart's prices for their refined goods will be found in another column. Coffee was firm, with moderate sales. Freights were quite steady, especially for flour, while engagements were made to a fair extent.

The President, the Government and the Abolition Traitors.

Some problems solve themselves. To save labor, Talleyrand used to put all his correspondence aside for a month, and he found that Father Time answered most of his letters, and saved him the trouble and expense of a secretary. It would be well for us if we could trust time with many of the questions which now perplex us. Parties have fought for years about the tariff, and the tariff question has now settled itself without the aid of any party. So, for many years past, we have been arguing and discussing the abolition question, until we have been argued and discussed into a terrible civil war; and now, without argument or debate, the abolition question is solving itself satisfactorily, just like the temperance question, the phalanx question, and a thousand other questions of the past. By sheer force of circumstances abolitionism is being forced to abolish itself.

The fanatical and detestable Congress which has just adjourned culminated its long series of outrageous legislation by a Confiscation bill which was strongly abolition and manifestly unconstitutional. To pass this bill the abolitionists concentrated their entire strength, and they succeeded; but their success proved a terrible defeat. The President refused to sign the bill, and drafted a veto message against it. The radical abolitionists raved and stormed in vain. To save themselves from the rebuke of the message—to deliver which the President detained them in Washington for twenty-four hours—the radicals were forced to veto their own bill, by passing a supplementary act amending and explaining it. Even this self-mortification did not wholly save them, however. The President signed their bill as amended, and with all the poison taken out of it; but he sent them his veto message to assure Congress and the country of his disapproval of the abolitionists. The rage and shame of the radicals were unbounded. The abolition organ, the *Tribune*, says that the message "fell like a wet blanket" upon the abolitionists. "It was supposed," the *Tribune* continues, "that its author would commit it to the flames, after signing the act. Some of the soberest (!) Senators were unwilling to hear the message read. No motion was made in the Senate to print it, and in the House it was a deadly foe to every republican or administration measure who made the motion for the printing of extra copies, which was defeated by the arrival of the hour of adjournment," after a "filibustering contest, in which John F. Potter and Thad. Stevens led the opponents of this usual motion." The worst enemy of the aboliton traitors could wish them no greater disaster and could desire no more candid acknowledgment of their utter defeat.

We congratulate the country, therefore, that the President has signalized the closing hours of an abolition Congress by a great conservative triumph. We are glad that Mr. Lincoln has proved true to himself and to the people, and has compelled the abolition traitors to commit political suicide. They made the Confiscation act the test question of the session. They so framed it as to embody the very essence of their venom against the South, and its passage was equivalent to that of a general emancipation act. The President had quietly bided his time. Whatever may have been his disgust at this abolition Congress, he had not thought it politic to display it before. The government needed the support of Congressional legislation in order to put down the rebellion. The passage of the Tariff and Tax bills was necessary to give the government means; the passage of the Militia bill was necessary to give the government men; the passage of many minor bills was necessary to give the government power. Had the President previously opposed the radicals, these bills would never have been passed. He waited patiently, therefore, until every one of these necessary, indispensable bills had become a law, and then, when the radicals brought up their pet scheme, he deliberately put his foot down upon them and crushed them to atoms. No wonder that Wade raved like a madman, while Sumner sneaked cowardly away. No wonder that abolition Congressmen insultingly refused to listen to the reading of the President's message. No wonder that the abolitionists of both the Senate and the House insolently declined to allow the message to be printed. No wonder that the abolition majority of the Senate sat with closed doors afterwards, and deliberately rejected every civil and military nomination in which the President was personally or specially interested, including that of General Marcy, the father-in-law of McClellan. Having used them as he wished, the President, as the *Tribune* sorrowfully admits, has suddenly cut loose from the abolitionists forever, administered to them a kick by way of farewell, and taken his stand among the conservative masses upon the border State platform.

The loyal people of the North are electrified by this glorious action of the President. They now desire him to go on in the right path and treat Northern and Southern traitors alike. By the logic of events abolitionism has been proven to be treason. Wendell Phillips, the arch-traitor of the North, declared at Boston, a few days ago, that "Jeff. Davis was doing less to break up the Union than President Lincoln;" that we "are paying the enormous penalty of millions of dollars and thousands of lives for that bad system of government miscalled democracy," and that "from 1846 to 1861 the abolitionists had preached the lesson that over the ruins of the American church and the ruins of the American Union is the only exodus for the slave." Greeley, the little abolition traitor, has again and again endorsed these sentiments, and has declared within the last few days that "the war was essentially over; that Europe would now recognize the confederacy, and that the Union would be dissolved." If this be not treason, what is? Abolitionism, thus having proven itself treason, has also proven itself useless to aid the Union cause. Its intrigues have brought us only defeat. McClellan has in vain endeavored to get able-bodied negroes to work for him in the trenches. Hunter, having freed by proclamation the slaves of three States, could not obtain one full regiment of blacks to use his *Tribune* muskets and wear his red flannel army trowsers. The President could not be blind to these facts; but the abolitionists controlled Congress, and he therefore hesitated to rebuke them until the bills needed by the government were passed. As soon as those bills were laws, the President deliberately slapped abolitionism in the face. Let him but follow up the blow by the arrest of one such traitor as Wendell Phillips, and the loyal North, enfranchised from the enervating doubt as to whether the war is to be prosecuted for the Union or the negro, will rush to arms and crowd the field with patriot soldiers.

The Richmond Rebels Beginning to Change Their Music.—The leading rebel organs at Richmond are no longer jubilant over their late imaginary victories, but are getting very uneasy in regard to the present position of General McClellan's army. They are satisfied that his purpose is to take Richmond if he can, and, as they are not satisfied that he can be moved off or kept out by the bayonet, they urge General Lee to bring the shovel into requisition, and throw up such a labyrinth of earthworks that the Yankees can never get over them. The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that McClellan intends to use his army on both sides of the river, to clear the way for our gunboats, and the gunboats to clear the way for our army, and does not like this land and water programme, and is evidently afraid of the consequences. Hence General Lee is urged to dig, dig, dig. Here we are admonished of the advantages of hurrying up enlistments and reinforcements to McClellan before General Lee can accomplish much in digging. We hope these hints from the Richmond rebel organs will receive the prompt attention of the government.

Enlistments.—In another column will be found an interesting correspondence between Colonel W. Bliss and the Governors of nine different States on the subject of enlistments. The Colonel, who is raising a regiment of cavalry, applied to them for authority to recruit men within their jurisdiction. The answer received by him in every case has been that all the men fit for the army are wanted to fill the regiments of each State at present in the field, or for the new regiments now being organized by it. This shows the earnest spirit with which the State governments are entering into the business of recruiting, and the anxiety that they feel to fill up immediately their respective quotas. We are not sorry that this plan of recruiting men from other States to fill up our regiments is discouraged. New York has got to do her duty like the rest; and if any stimulus is wanted to keep her up to the mark means must be found to supply it. Governor Morgan's offer of a State bounty of $50 will, we doubt not, go far to effect what is required. That sum, with the United States allowances—$2, $13, and $25 out of the $100 bounty—will entitle the soldier to $90 as soon as his company is complete. With such an inducement there ought to be no difficulty in our immediately raising the quota allotted to us under the President's call.

Greeley on Mileage Reform.—The Hon. Massa Greeley is sorely distressed at the failure of the proposition in Congress to reduce the paltry mileage of members of Congress one-half; but he has nothing to say in denunciation of those rascally contracts for guns, clothing, &c., &c., by which the Treasury has been and continues to be swindled out of millions of money. Some of these swindling jobs, perhaps, would touch the *Tribune* concern in a tender place; and hence, we suspect, this straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel by the Hon. Massa Greeley.

Our New System of Direct Taxation—Importance of New York and Our Other Central Cities.

There is no question of our national policy that more intimately interests the people at the present moment than the provisions and prospective operation of the new Tax law. The greatest anxiety is everywhere manifested to know all about its ramifications and purposes, and clearly to understand how the enactment is to affect the varied branches of American commerce, trade and industry. For the information of the public in this matter we have already published an elaborate and carefully prepared tabular edition of the law. Touching its utility and necessity at this time there is no doubt; but in executing its provisions there will be many things to be carefully considered by the legal and administrative authorities of the city as well as of the State.

We have always felt the greatest interest in the success of this bill, and in its progress through the two houses of Congress we have pressed upon the representatives of the people the absolute necessity of passing it into law. We did this because we saw how necessary was the measure. Now we have some suggestions to offer as to the mode of carrying it out efficiently—so far, at least, as the city of New York is concerned—and it is fair to say that the same observations will apply to all our other large cities. In the first place, it appears to us that this city should compose an entire and complete assessment district. The provisions of the bill indicate that the intention of Congress is that the assessment districts shall be large. Thus, the first section of the act provides "that any State or Territory or the District of Columbia may be erected into one district;" and, again, by the thirty-third section, "the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make allowance to deputy collectors in cases in which, from the extent of the territory of the district, it may seem just to make such allowance." While the bill was pending in the Senate it was also urged by a Senator from New York, and apparently conceded, "that the city of New York should not be divided into separate districts." Now, independently of the views of Congress on this subject, sound expediency and a desire for the efficient administration of the law require the adoption of this very course. By making the city of New York one district more importance and dignity of position will be given to the chief executive officer; his responsibility will be central and not divided; and a more perfect system of action can thus be devised for the whole city, while it will be very difficult to evade the assessments and licenses guaranteed by law. To complete the efficiency of the system for our cities, the assessor should be authorized to arrange his district so as to be able to select his assistants without reference to locality, and to dispose of them when employed so that their labors may be most beneficial and available to the public service. In many localities of the city of New York it will be most difficult, if not impossible, to obtain suitable persons to discharge the duties of this new and responsible office; whereas, if selections of capable men can be made without reference to the trammels of residence, a great difficulty and objection will be obviated.

The appointment of the assessors is also a question to be carefully considered. It will be as wrong as it would be dangerous to appoint those officers from among immediate neighbors. Because in many cases personal or political considerations may influence leniency; and other collateral facts, more weighty, perhaps, might present temptations too powerful and urgent to be easily resisted. It therefore appears to us that the assessor, once properly appointed, should be allowed freely to ascertain what assistance he will require, and to select his aids without any restraint whatever. This was the view taken in the Senate by Senator Harris, of New York, who said that the assessor in New York should be left to follow the practice of the sheriffs, and to select his assistants from among the most intelligent men in his district. Hence the adoption of the amendment of the Senate to the first part of the third section, giving authority to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to regulate and limit the arrangements of the assessor.

The office of assessor, as well as that of assistant, is of much importance. Men of position, integrity and industry should alone be selected to discharge its duties—always delicate, and frequently onerous. Temptations will be held out, evasions attempted, pretexts of living or doing business in other districts resorted to, and many other efforts made to avoid the plain provisions of the law. All these can readily be prevented by having one district and by selecting the assistants from the district at large. By this means political influence in wards can have no effect: personal influence cannot be exercised, and the subterfuge of non-residence will be of no avail whatever. Thus alone can the purposes of the law be thoroughly observed and its designs faithfully executed.

There is also another fact to be observed under the fifty-seventh and sixty-third sections of the law. In the department of licenses a very large amount of revenue must be collected. This branch of the service alone will require an assistant assessor, whose exclusive attention must be devoted to it during the whole year. It is safe to estimate that not less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons in the city of New York will be annually subject to the section requiring licenses. And these are being constantly added to and changed weekly—nay, almost daily. New business firms are formed, professional men added, hotels, saloons, &c., opened. All these will require an officer constantly in charge, who shall keep an accurate register of everything transpiring; and, as the act requires the Registry to be made by an assistant assessor—(section 57)—such an officer must have the control of the matter. It would never do to divide the city, so far as licenses are concerned. The assessor of the city of New York should make the city one assessment district for licenses, and should appoint an assistant, who should have exclusive charge of its affairs; for it must be well known that the revenue to be derived from licenses will be enormous in the city of New York.

In concluding these observations, we will say that for a safe, economical and faithful administration of the new Tax law in the city of New York there are three things requisite:—

First—That the city of New York shall not consist of more than one assessment district.

Second—That the assessor shall be authorized to select his assistants from the general district.

Third—That one assistant assessor shall have charge of the registry of licenses, &c.

These three cardinal principles will secure more efficiency, fewer officers, and, consequently, less expense; as well as a more thorough supervision by the assessor, and fewer temptations to evade or violate the law.

These reflections are worthy of consideration in such a vital change as that by which we are now threatened. We hope the law may realize everything hoped from it, as we believe it will do if it be properly administered.

Government Contracts.—In another column will be found some interesting extracts from the report of the Congressional committee on the contracts for the purchase and charter of vessels, as well as army caps, to which we call the special attention of our readers. The corruptions, extravagances and swindling that have been carried on since the commencement of the war are gradually being uncovered and placed before the eyes of the public, who have been swindled and plundered in every direction. First we had the Cataline contracts, where several politicians figured quite conspicuously, to their own profit and to the loss of the government. Then came the linen pants, straw hats, ale and porter, with confiding Cummings' profits. Next in turn we had the "tea table commission," with Geo. D. Morgan's two and a half per cent commission. Then came the extravagance in the St. Louis department, under General Fremont, with the purchase of rejected guns and carbines at an enormous figure. In due time ex-Secretary Cameron was arraigned under a long list of extravagances, and a condemnatory resolution passed by the lower branch of Congress, followed by a retort from the ex-Secretary in his farewell speech to the citizens of Harrisburg, throwing a great deal of light on the jobbery of Congress. All this spiced with the *Tribune* gun contract, and by shoddy uniforms and shoddy blankets, under this and Pennsylvania State authorities. And now we have a supplementary report, giving additional particulars in the charter and purchase of vessels, both under the Navy and War departments, and additional commissions, with some interesting facts in regard to army caps by way of a variety.

All this we can readily see is not very pleasing news to the masses of the people, who are now to submit to the burden of taxation. It would seem as though every person who has had anything to do with the purchases, or supplying the army and navy, had taken this hour of adversity of our nation to swindle the government and deplete the Treasury in every possible manner. The operations of officials in free wool legislation, railroad grants, sales and purchases of sites for forts and sales of reservations, and the stealings of Floyd and other officials under Buchanan, sink into insignificance when compared to these recent two and a half and five per cent commissions, and attempts to rob the government in its present critical and trying hour. Well may the people ask what next?

The extracts referred to above, furnishing as they do some interesting and important facts in reference to the operations of George D. Morgan, under the authority of the Navy Department, and John Tucker, the "General Transport Agent of the War Department," in the chartering and purchasing of vessels, including the Varuna, Constitution, Union and Governor, not only show how the public money has been squandered, but also how the lives of the gallant soldiers have been trifled with, and the interests of the government endangered. When the agents of the government and contractors are thus spending their time in devising ways and means to deplete the Treasury and pocket their commissions, is it to be wondered that when our army, after the feint upon Manassas, returned to the transports for the purpose of proceeding to the peninsula, they were obliged to wait for three or four weeks, and until the enemy had suspected the plan of General McClellan, for the reason that no fuel had been provided to get up steam. When the history of this war is carefully and candidly written, it will be found that the delays and slow movements that have been charged upon our generals will be accounted for, to a great extent, by the swindling operations and commissions of department agents, in their efforts to add to their profits and increase their commissions.

The Rebels in the Southwest.—It is reported that Beauregard is gathering up the loose ends of his Western army at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to head off General Buell; that the rebel guerillas of Kentucky threaten to take Frankfort, the State capital; that the rebel General Hindman, with a large force, is close upon the track of General Curtis, in Arkansas; that large numbers of rebel steamboats and transports, worth several millions of dollars, are away up the Yazoo river; and that the rebel General Van Dorn, with his army of ten thousand men, though he has not taken Baton Rouge, intends to do so the moment after our gunboats are driven away from Vicksburg. In fact, the rebels are trying all sorts of raids and rumors in the Southwest to divert our government from the one great object of the rebel army of Richmond, upon which the life or death of this rebellion depends. General Halleck, however, has doubtless fully posted the War Office upon all these ruses of the enemy.

Old News.—The Harrisburg *Union* publishes a letter from Washington announcing the possession by the writer of positive proof that Horace Greeley, at the beginning of this war, told a number of his friends that he was in favor of the final separation of the Northern from the Southern half of this republic. There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement; but it is rather old news. All that the writer of the letter had to do was to turn to the files of the *Tribune* about twenty months ago and find these sentiments openly avowed. Greeley made no secret of it. He has been a radical disunionist for many long years, in the same boat with Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Charles Sumner. Greeley sometimes pretends that he is in favor of the war for the Union; but this he explains by saying that he is not in favor of a war for the old Union and the constitution, but for a new Union, on a new basis, with slavery abolished. If slavery be not abolished then he is not for the Union; for are not the Union and the constitution, formed by George Washington and his contemporaries, "an agreement with death and a covenant with Hell!" So say they, all of them.

The President's Veto Message and the Abolition Radicals.—According to the testimony of the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent on the subject, the abolition radicals were extremely incensed at the production by the President of his late veto message, after they had backed down from their deliberate contempt of the constitution in the matter of the Confiscation bill. The message exposes so broadly their infamous conduct in this thing that they were anxious to suppress it, if possible; but they signally failed in their efforts to do so. The President, in vindicating the constitution, has fully revealed their unscrupulous designs to the country, and the country will take a note of them. Meantime, let us be thankful that we have a President who, against all sorts of party threats and intrigues and schemes, firmly adheres to the constitution.

The Soldiers on the Pay Rolls and those in Service.—Secretary Cameron, in his report to Congress, stated that there were over six hundred thousand soldiers in the service of the government. There is no question that the pay rolls exhibited that number, when, in reality, there were only about five hundred thousand actually in the service. This discrepancy is now said to be accounted for from the fact that the paymasters returned lists of the different regiments with their full quota of men, when, in fact, many of them fell two and three hundred short. The money for the payment, according to the lists returned, was drawn from the government. The public can draw their own inference as to the disposition of the surplus, or the amount drawn for the two or three hundred men over and above those actually in the regiments. Here is another important item in the cost of the war, and an additional chapter on the swindling operations that have been carried on. Is there not some way by which these paymasters and their accomplices, whoever they are, can be made to disgorge their fraudulent gains and return them to the Treasury?

Birds of a Feather.—The *Anglo-African* is out in a terrible leader against General McClellan and the President, because they don't elevate the blacks to the level of the white race by giving them arms to fight in this war. In common with the *Tribune*, this hybrid mulatto ridicules the President and our greatest general, and predicts that "this miserable race-pride will have a fall." The *Anglo-African* holds that twenty millions of Northern white men cannot conquer ten millions of Southern white men without the aid of the puissant blacks, who have had every opportunity given them to rise at the South, but either do not dare or do not desire to engage in the conflict. "There will soon be an end," quoth the *Anglo-African*, "of Mr. Lincoln's jokes, gyrations and humiliating appeals to border States traitors." Here is a bird of the same feather with Greeley. The patriotic President desires to retain the border States as the sheet anchor of the Union; the *Anglo-African* and the *Tribune* long to see the border States forced out of the Union, in order to secure the eternal separation of the South from the North. This is what the radical knaves and fanatics have been moving Heaven, earth and pandemonium for during the last thirty years, and now their fever is at its crisis. They will soon get a cooling or die by hemp.

Wallack's.—On Monday next a grand complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. and Mrs. Florence by the company, orchestra, ballet troupe and employes of this establishment. Those universal favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, have volunteered their services, and Mrs. Geo. F. Browne will also appear, the three sisters offering a combination of talent that is rarely to be witnessed on our boards. Those who have never had an opportunity of seeing them play together would do well not to miss this occasion.

New Music.—"Galop Par E. Mozio." This popular composition, which was introduced in the ball scene in the "Ballo en Maschera," at the Academy of Music, and which seized hold of every one from its vivacity and the brio and charm of its melody, has just been published by Beer & Schirmer. It has been arranged for the piano in a manner to render its execution easy to almost every player.

Testimonial from the British Chamber of Commerce to Captain Macoduck.—Captain Macoduck, the master of the ship Constantine, of this port, received, yesterday, through Collector Barney, a very splendid chronometer watch, as a testimonial of honor to him for saving the crew of the British brigantine Billow, off the coast of Nova Scotia, in February last. The Collector also presented the master of the Constantine, Mr. James A. Macoduck, a handsome telescope from the same source, and for assisting in preserving the crew of the Billow. The testimonials were transmitted through Lord Lyons and our Secretary of State at Washington.

Music at the Central Park.

There will be music at the Central Park to-day, as usual, if the weather permits. The following is the programme, under the leadership of Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth:—

PART I.

1. Quick March, "Polanderisch" .... Bartholomans
2. Ariat Polonaise .... Fessy
3. Papageno Polka .... Stasny
4. Anvil Chorus from "Il Trovatore" .... Verdi

PART II.

1. The "Ragozky," Hungarian March .... Berlioz
2. Overture to "Jessonda" .... Spohr
3. Selections from "Barbier di Seviglia" .... Rossini
4. Allo. Scherzo from Sym. in B .... Beethoven

PART III.

1. Quick Step, "Fon Avant" .... Strauss
2. "Songs of the Thames," waltz .... Kebner
3. Home, Sweet Home .... Bishop
4. Galop, "Josephine" .... C. Wels

The National Medley.

Another Billiard Excitement.

RETURN MATCH BETWEEN DEERY AND GOLDTHWAITE.

The return match between Deery, of New York, and Goldthwaite, of Boston, for $500 a side, was played on last Thursday evening, at O'Connor's billiard establishment in Fourteenth street, opposite Union square. The game was four ball caroms, fifteen hundred points up, and was very closely contested throughout young Deery winning by only twenty-five points. It lasted without intermission from eight o'clock Thursday evening until fifteen minutes past two o'clock yesterday morning. The playing on both sides was very beautiful, proving highly interesting to the limited audience who obtained tickets of admission. The biggest run was made by Deery, who scored one hundred and forty seven in one hand. Goldthwaite also made some excellent runs, scoring forty-nine, ninety-seven, eighty, &c. Goldthwaite having won the first game, in Boston, it is supposed that another game will be arranged to decide the championship.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING.

The trotting contest announced to come off at the Fashion Pleasure Ground yesterday afternoon, between Lofty, Honest Whit and General Halleck, did not take place; but, as a number of persons had assembled, who were determined to see a trot, an impromptu affair was made up by parties belonging to Bull's Head, for which was entered Mr. Johnson's gray mare Kate; Mr. Whitson's sorrel gelding General Halleck, and Mr. Jacks' bay gelding Shark. The two first named were driven by their respective owners, while the latter was handled by Daniel Mace. Six very closely contested heats were trotted before a conclusion was arrived at. The following is a summary:—

Friday, July 18, sweepstakes, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:—

Mr. Jacks entered b. g. Shark	3	2	3	1	1	1
Mr. Johnson entered g. m. Kate	1	3	1	2	2	2
Mr. Whitson entered g. g. Gen. Halleck	2	1	2	3	3	3

Time—2:50—2:48—2:46½—2:48—2:46—2:45½.

Hoboken City News.

The Mysterious Murder in Hoboken.—Coroner Bohnstedt was unable to proceed with the inquest in the case of the supposed murdered Union soldier, David M. Demarest, of Company B, Fifty-third regiment New York State Volunteers, yesterday, at Hoboken, owing to the unavoidable absence of one of the jurors, Mr. Joseph Schelish. The Coroner remarked that his officers had partially succeeded in ferreting out the whereabouts of important evidence, and as there was considerable labor that remained to be performed he suggested that the jury had better consent to an adjournment for three days, at the end of which time all the evidence that is obtainable would be secured. The jury assented, and the inquest was thereupon postponed until next Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

THE ENLISTMENT MOVEMENT.

The Irish Brigade.

Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher arrived in this city last night, from the camp of the Irish Brigade, on James river, in obedience to the following special orders:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, July 16, 1862.

GENERAL—The General commanding the Corps directs that you proceed without delay to the city of New York, and there use your best endeavors to recruit the necessary number of men to fill up the regiments now under your command. You will confer with the Executive of the State, and, if practicable, forward, in addition, to this army, one or more new regiments to fill up your brigade. You will forward these recruits as fast as a detachment of one hundred is formed.

This important service being completed, you will without delay join your proper brigade. I am, General, most respectfully, LAWRENCE KIP, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

These orders were issued by General Sumner to General Meagher, under urgent orders from General McClellan. General Meagher had but one hour's notice to proceed on his journey. He is in the very best health and spirits, and ready with all heart for another "week of battles." He is accompanied by one of his Aids, Lieutenant Temple Emmet, of the Eighty-eighth, who has so brilliantly distinguished himself in all the recent engagements before Richmond. General Meagher left his brigade in excellent condition, though greatly reduced in numbers, and patiently enduring the excessive heat of the present encampment of the Army of the Potomac. The General returns to his command within ten days. In the meantime Colonel Robert Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, acts as Brigadier General of our gallant Irish Brigade.

Meeting in the Fifth Senatorial District.

According to the call of Governor Morgan, the Committee of the Fifth Senatorial district, to aid in the organization of a new regiment of volunteers, met on the 14th inst., at Kellinger's Hall, in Fourth avenue. Hon. Charles G. Cornell was elected Chairman, and Hon. Wm. H. Van Cott, Secretary.

Hon. Charles G. Cornell, on taking the chair, thanked the members of the committee for the honor conferred upon him, and stated to the committee that the object of this meeting was well known to them and that proper steps should at once be taken for the immediate organization of a new regiment in this district.

It was also stated by a member of the committee that he could not see the propriety of forming a new regiment whilst there were so many skeleton regiments in the field, unless it was the object to create new officers.

After deliberation for some time on the subject, it was finally concluded to carry out the request of the Executive, and that at the next meeting names of gentlemen of strict military education should be submitted to the committee for recommendation to the Governor.

On motion, it was resolved to invite the influential citizens of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards, comprising this district, to a meeting to be held on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at the court room of the Fourth Judicial district, East Houston street, to co-operate with the Senatorial Committee, after which the committee adjourned.

At the appointed time yesterday afternoon the Senatorial Committee and the citizens of the district met at the court room, in East Houston street, Senator Cornell in the chair.

On motion, a committee of five from each ward was appointed to act in each ward, to help enlistments, and receive finances and co-operate with the original committee, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Immediately thereafter the Senatorial Committee met, and Mr. Philip F. Smith, of the Tenth ward; Mr. Thomas Brown and Alderman Peter Mitchell, of the Thirteenth ward, were added thereto.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for the Colonelcy:—Senator Charles G. Cornell, Colonel Louis Palmer, Captain Henry R. Foote, Captain John Lalor, John B. Donnelly, Charles J. Dodge, Captain Wm. H. Ebbets and Captain John Lochman.

The committee adjourned to meet at the same place, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Meeting of the Recruiting Officers at the Astor House.

We call the attention of all recruiting officers in this city to a meeting which will be held at the Astor House this afternoon, at four o'clock (room 41), to take measures to facilitate recruiting in this city.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Governors of States and Colonel Bliss.

The following answers from the Governors of the different States to Colonel W. Bliss, of the Bliss cavalry, an officer who has had considerable experience in the recruiting service, and who applied to them for authority to recruit men for his regiment, are interesting as showing the energy with which enlistments are being carried on all over the country.

TRENTON, N. J., July 3, 1862.

Colonel WM. S. BLISS:—

SIR—The recent call of the President of the United States for additional troops makes it necessary for me to decline to authorize the enlisting of men in this State for any other than our own regiments. Your obedient servant, CHARLES S. OLDEN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 3, 1862.

Colonel WM. S. BLISS:—

SIR—Your favor of 1st instant received. In reply to your inquiries I would say that I have made other arrangements for Connecticut troops. Respectfully, yours, W. A. BUCKINGHAM.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., July 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR—I am directed by Governor Holbrook to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant and to say under the late call Vermont will send all her men suitable to go to war to fill her regiments now in the field, and for new regiments now being organized. In this view he feels compelled to decline your request. I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

SAML. WILLIAMS, Secretary of C. and M. Affairs.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1862.

Colonel WM. S. BLISS:—

COLONEL—Your favor of the 3d instant, addressed to his Excellency, has been received. I am instructed in reply to inform you that it will be necessary to have all the volunteers that can be raised in this State to fill our regiments now in the service which have suffered so severely, and to organize forty more regiments (or whatever may be our quota). It is our desire that the sons of Pennsylvania shall enter the field under the banner of their native State. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, yours, &c., A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 5, 1862.

Colonel WM. S. BLISS:—

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 1st instant is received. I cannot properly comply with your request, as what men may be raised in this State are needed for our own regiments and batteries. Very respectfully, yours, J. WASHBURN, JR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5, 1862.

Colonel WM. S. BLISS:—

COLONEL—I am directed by Governor Sprague to say, in reply to your communication of the 3d, that he regrets that he cannot co-operate with you in the raising of your brigade. The great number of recruits constantly required to fill up our regiments, will prevent him from permitting recruiting to be done for any regiment in any other State. He has been obliged to make that rule both from the necessities of the case and the embarrassment it creates. I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, EDWARD C. MORAN, Adjutant General.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10, 1862.

Colonel BLISS:—

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I am authorized by Governor Berry to say that he declines raising recruits, or allowing the same to be done, for any military organization outside our own State. Yours, ANTHONY COLBY, Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1862.

Colonel WM. S. BLISS:—

DEAR SIR—Yours of June 30 was somehow delayed in its receipt till to-day. I send it at once to the Secretary of War. Respectfully, PRESTON KING.

P. S.—I send up your communication, though I have understood that it is the intention of the government here to obtain their volunteers through the State authority.

Additional Bounties.

The following are the additional bounties and pay offered by New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York:—

NEW JERSEY

offers $6 per month additional pay to the soldier.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston gives $100 bounty, Westfield $100, New Bedford $100, Cambridge $15, Roxbury $75, Brookline $75, Somerville $75, Malden $75, West Cambridge $75.

CONNECTICUT

offers a State bounty of $50 for enlistments before the 20th of August; last year $10, payable on enlisting; $6 per month to soldiers.

NEW YORK STATE

promises to pay $50, and, with the United States bounty, $2, $13, and $25 out of the $100 bounty on amendment of the act made by Mr. King, of the United States Senate—the soldier will be entitled to $90 when his company is complete.

Recruiting in Elmira, &c.

ELMIRA, July 18, 1862.

Recruiting in this county is progressing at a rapid rate, and the prospect now is that little Chemung will have her quota ready within a fortnight. Nearly two-thirds of the number are already in camp. Rousing meetings have been held in Elmira, Horseheads, Millport and other towns, and about three thousand dollars have been obtained by private contributions to assist in raising men, while numbers of prominent citizens are advancing the government bounty to volunteers.

The Colonelcy of the Albany Regiment.

ALBANY, July 18, 1862.

Major Sprague, United States Army, has been nominated Colonel of the Albany district regiment of new volunteers, and will accept, provided the permission of the War Department is granted.

Response of Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1862.

A despatch to the *Journal* from Springfield says the prospects for the formation of new regiments are most flattering. Already one hundred companies have been offered.

WAR MEETINGS.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN NEWARK, N. J.

The Union Forever—It "Must and Shall be Preserved"—Grand Turn Out of the People—The Military Park Crammed—Ten Thousand Present—Speeches on the Occasion, &c., &c., &c.

New Jersey, ever foremost in responding to the call of the government, yesterday afternoon made her first grand turn out to comply with the call of the President for three hundred thousand more troops.

The following is the call of the meeting:—

LOYAL MEN TO THE RESCUE.—The citizens of Newark of all parties, who are for supporting the government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on the Military Park, on Friday afternoon, July 18, at five o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the government all the aid it may need, to the extent of their resources. Eminent gentlemen will address the meeting. Let there be a response to the call of the government worthy of our historic name.

The preparations for the meeting were of an excellent character. In the middle of the park a splendid platform was erected capable of accommodating two hundred, and it was beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes. At the north end of the park the Flag of the Union appeared to much advantage as it waved triumphantly in the breeze. The splendid band of Rutsam was on the platform, and performed spirit-stirring pieces; and a magnificent flag, carried by the United States troops at Hilton Head, waved beautifully and was greatly admired.

The following gentlemen were invited to address the meeting:—Colonel S. Fowler, Rev. B. McQuaid, Garret S. Cannon, Hon. W. Alexander, Com. Robert F. Stockton, Jacob Vanatta, Hiram Walbridge, Richard Busteed, Captain Boggs, United States Navy; Cortlandt Parker, F. J. Frelinghuysen, C. L. C. Gifford, A. V. S. Schenck and others.

The hour appointed for the meeting to organize was five o'clock, at which time the Military Park was one living mass; and, after some preliminaries being gone through, the meeting was called to order by Alderman N. C. Ball, President of the Common Council who was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Merchant.

N. C. BELL, Esq., spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in appointing me to the honorable position I now hold. I am here to tell you that this is no party meeting; but we have met to support the interests of the government against those who are now endeavoring to overthrow it, and to fly to the aid and ready help of this our great and beloved country. The country is now in danger, and you are here this evening to pledge yourselves that you will sustain it. (Applause.) You will, I am sure, do your duty toward it as men and as citizens, when you look at what the country cost your forefathers, in the mighty struggle when they achieved its independence. It was by their glorious deeds that you now enjoy the blessings which that freedom confers upon you. (Applause.) This is a great rebellion, and it will require great efforts on your part to suppress it. Well, then, what is our duty? Our duty is to furnish men and the sinews of war. (Loud cheers.) We must prosecute this war with vigor. We have not come here with feelings of hatred or ill will against those who are opposed to us, for they are our brothers in the flesh; but we have come here to tell them that their unholy and unjust deeds cannot be countenanced by us. The government of the country is now in danger, but I say unto you not to despair. We may have met with some reverses, but I have no doubt but that the right will prevail. We must crush this rebellion, and to do so, let us all be united, and let us be determined that "the Union must be preserved." (Loud cheers.)

A list of the names proposed for President and Vice Presidents was then read, and they were unanimously adopted.

A. T. KEASY, Esq., then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were carried amid much applause:—

Whereas, the President of the United States has called upon the people for three hundred thousand additional troops, to enable the government to suppress the rebellion, which threatens the ruin of the country; and whereas the exigency demands an answer to that call worthy of a great nation struggling for the existence of their free government and determined to maintain it; therefore,

Resolved, That New Jersey knows no limit to her appreciation of the blessings of the constitution she is fighting to sustain, or of the guilt of those who assault it; that she will defend it against all enemies, at home or abroad, at all hazards, and that she will send to join her brave boys who, at Roanoke, Newbern, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and in the late battles in Virginia, have renewed the glory of their native State, as many more of equal gallantry as she may be called upon to furnish.

Resolved, That, in this moment of gloom and danger, we look back upon no political controversies, nor forward to any political ends; we recognize no parties, we discuss no questions of past or future policy, but simply acknowledge our solemn duty to God and our country, to pledge our utmost efforts in men and money to maintain the government which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish.

Resolved, That to this end a committee of citizens be appointed, whose duty it shall be to devise immediate practical measures to aid and hasten the organization of the regiments now forming in this district, and to prepare for the enlistment of other regiments as soon as the Governor shall call for them.

SPEECH OF REV. T. W. POOR.

Rev. T. W. POOR next addressed the meeting:—

He was only going to address to them a few words. He was there to tell them that he had every confidence in the stability of the country. (Applause.) He had latterly seen men with depicted countenances, but he could tell them that there was no reason for such a state of things. Our President had called for more troops, and let us give them heartily. (Applause.) These were times to show what stuff was in the men of the North; and he trusted they would all show it. There were bonds on the nation; should they allow it to fall under them or break them asunder? He then went on to speak of the sacrifices which the nation had promised to make. Let them now go on and complete the work. The voice of the army to you is, "Come on." Brave Corcoran, who led the Irish so gallantly forward, is still in prison; he calls upon you to come on. (Loud applause.) Germans, too, were called to come on. Let the country perish rather than let it be said there were not devoted heroes raised in its defence; and if my poor efforts can do anything in rallying troops to the cause, I will go with them. (Applause; "We will go with you.")

A VOICE—Will you go yourself?

SPEAKER—Yes; I am ready any moment. (Loud cheers.) My exertions and purse are with you, too. Let life perish, but let the nation be saved. (Applause.)

The band then struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" in enlivening strains, in compliment to the patriotic speaker.

CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., then addressed the meeting.

MR. KEASBY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Keasby then addressed the meeting:—He commenced his address by showing the position in which the country was placed, and their paramount duty to obey the call of the meeting. He said he felt proud of the manner in which they had answered that call. (Hear, hear.) In spite of all opposition, and especially pulpits, which ventilated treason under pretended patriotism, they, the men of New Jersey and of Newark, were ready to support the call which their country now made upon them. He next referred to Fort Sumter, Bull run and the late reverses at Richmond, and said they thought they had done enough, and that all was accomplished. They sent home their volunteers, and thought they did not require them, but they were sadly disappointed; and, unless they exerted themselves, they must lie down in the dust, become as Mexico, and be the sport of despots. (Cries of "No, never.") No, never, he repeated. They were perplexed, but not in despair; cast down, but not destroyed. Our cause is just, and let us maintain it to the end. (Great cheers.) We just now stand in this position: shall the country of the United States become one of anarchy and confusion? Have we the power to save it, and are we willing to exercise that power? He called upon them to answer these questions conscientiously. Those who at present cried peace, peace, knew that in the present day there was no peace. No; we must fight if we expect that peace; and if the country is to be preserved, let us proclaim that the "Union must and shall be preserved." The nation is now struggling for its life—this vast contest has baffled all the wisdom of politicians. Think not of the past—think not of the present; but look forward to the great polar star, how we shall save our country in her present perils. (Applause.) He conjured them to support the President and the government. It was their duty the same as to protect our wives and children. (Applause.) He concluded by calling upon them to do their duty, and never allow that flag (pointing to the Hilton Head banner) be the ruined relic of a lost country. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. WOLLEYHAM made a short, patriotic speech, which was very attentively listened to.

After some other speakers had made appropriate remarks on the great object of the meeting, the whole assembly dispersed.

War Meeting in New Jersey.

ANOTHER OUTPOURING OF LOYAL PEOPLE—THE JERSEYITES ALL SOUND—EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE CHEERING FOR THE UNION—SPEECHES OF RICHARD BUSTEED, ESQ., I. W. SCUDDER, ESQ., GENERAL WALBRIDGE, ETC.

The inhabitants of Jersey City showed last night that they are not behindhand in their enthusiastic devotion to the Union, and that they are fully sensible of the responsibility imposed on them by the recent call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men to aid in crushing out the rebellion. The citizens, to the number of from eight to ten thousand, assembled at eight o'clock on Van Voorst square, where a platform was erected for the accommodation of the speakers. The beloved emblem of our nation waved from every housetop in the vicinity, and, in short, the goodly city seemed to have been aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. On the platform were the Common Council of Jersey City and several prominent private citizens. A brass band was also in attendance. There was quite a profusion of fireworks to enliven the occasion.

At eight o'clock the meeting was organized by the Mayor of Jersey City, Hon. J. B. Romar, taking the chair. A long list of vice presidents and secretaries having been read,

ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Esq., read a series of patriotic resolutions which contained many handsome expressions in regard to the valor of Jerseymen. The following is the pith of the document:—

Resolved, Forgetting all distinctions of party, looking only to the re-establishment of the national authority within the limits of our common country, we pledge our efforts and resources to put down treason and rebellion, and we will not stay our hands till the national flag shall wave over every foot of soil which, under the sacred compact of the constitution, has been dedicated to freedom.

Resolved, That we recommend Colonel Ezra Carman, distinguished for his valor in the late battle field of Williamsburg, Captain William B. Dunning, recruiting a company for the Eleventh regiment; Captain Robert Bumsted, Lieutenant Chas. A. Hopkins and Lieutenant James M. Weart, of Company B; Captain John Grimes, of Company C, and Captain James Brantn, of Company H, who are authorized to recruit companies in this county for the Thirteenth regiment, to be commanded by Colonel Carman, as men worthy of our confidence, and under whose banners all persons can rally who desire to enlist in defence of their country, and as officers able and willing to lead them against the enemy.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State offer a bounty of fifty dollars to every recruit who offers himself to put down the rebellion.

The resolutions were enthusiastically received by the people.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED was then introduced and proceeded to make an appeal to the audience. Having rapidly and powerfully sketched the crying evils of this unholy conflict, the speaker asked his hearers what they proposed to do in regard to the rebellion. (A voice—"Fight.") Your fathers and your brothers and your sons (continued Mr. Busteed) are out at this solemn hour of the night marshalled in battle array on the James river to defend your country—not from a foreign invasion, not from an attack by any foreign Power, but from an invasion by the very men with whom you have solemnly sworn to protect and defend this country in every, even to the last, extremity. (Cheers and cries of "Not every nigger.") Yes, sir, every negro as you would protect every person who was weaker than you, and who required you to do so. (Here some confusion occurred, and a voice cried out, that no nigger worshippers were wanted; while another asked Mr. Busteed why he did not go out and fight himself.) Mr. Busteed continued:—Whenever I go into the conflict, you may depend that I will do so with honor and determination. (Cheers.) If I could substitute every rib in my body for an arm or a hand, I would not have a bone in my carcass. (Cheers.) I am sick to death of listening to this squeamish and hypocritical sentimentality which refuses to use the means which God and nature have placed in the hands of the American nation in order to save this great land. Is a negro better than a white man? Is his blood any better than runs. (Several voices, "Yes, in the South.") No, no. Is not this country in danger? Why should we not allow the negro to fight when he enjoys as much liberty here as you do and I do? (Cries of "Why don't you make them then?" "Why don't they go?") Mr. Busteed continued to say that the negro was the cause of this whole trouble, and wound up his speech by an appeal to every able bodied man to join the ranks of our army.

ISAAC W. SCUDDER, Esq., next addressed the meeting, appealing to the hearts of those assembled in a very forcible manner. In concluding, he paid a high tribute to the Irish brigade and General McClellan.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE was then presented by the Mayor, and received with the most enthusiastic applause. He proceeded at length, and delivered an able, masterly and powerful address replete with incident, and demonstrated, that the period had at length arrived when all the energy of the country must be employed to put down the rebellion and save the national life. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions, which were hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. Cheer after cheer followed each resolution, and when General W. had concluded reading them the whole meeting burst forth with one universal approval, when three more cheers were given for Gen. Walbridge, and he retired.

Another stand was occupied by speakers convenient to the first. Alderman Isaac Edge presided, and quite an enthusiastic crowd were attentive listeners.

Immense War Meeting at Troy.

TROY, July 19—12:15 A. M.

An immense war meeting was held here last night, in Court House square, to strengthen the hands of the President, and to raise money and men in the Seventeenth Senatorial district, composed of Rensselaer and Washington counties. The masses were unanimous in this regard, and were addressed by Judge Gould, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Charles Hughes, ex-member of Congress; Hon. D. L. Seymour, ex-member of Congress; Hon. G. R. Van Santvoord, ex-Senator; Thomas B. Carroll, Alderman McManus, Hon. Charles R. Ingalls, Rev. Duncan Kennedy, President of Lewis University of Troy, and others. Resolutions were passed, and a liberal bounty was resolved upon. The meeting adjourned amid the utmost enthusiasm. Two regiments from Rensselaer and Washington counties may be relied upon within thirty days.

War Meeting at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., July 17, 1862.

A grand patriotic meeting was held here this evening in aid of enlistments for the late requisition of troops by the general government. The enrolled militia of this city and neighboring towns, numbering one thousand, marched in procession, with six bands of music.

The hall was crowded at an early hour. The immense mass of people caused the breaking down of a portion of the approach to the hall, and some hundreds of people were precipitated some fifteen feet below on to the sidewalk; but fortunately there were no lives lost.

The meeting then adjourned to the area in front of the Bangor House, where Vice President Hamlin, General Howard, Hon. S. H. Blake, W. H. McCrillis and others delivered addresses.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the people of the Penobscot valley to sustain the government with their full quota of troops, and calling upon the administration to prosecute the war with vigor and with all the means and all the men, of whatever color, they can command.

War Meeting in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 18, 1862.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-day to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting to prepare a plan for raising the quota of Alleghany county under the President's call for volunteers. Among the resolutions, which were loyal and patriotic, was one indicating one of the objects of the mass meeting to be to inquire into the dissatisfaction alleged to exist in regard to the mode adopted by the State government to raise the new quota, and to take all laudable steps to allay the same by memorial or otherwise.

Postage Stamps for Coin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OFFICE OF HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, 74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1862.

If the public must use United States postage stamps, while coin is hoarded, will you be so good as to suggest in your paper that everybody should enclose the stamps in a small, neat envelope or pouch, somewhat similar to specimens (which were printed before stamps were legal tender) under cover with this?

Perhaps you might persuade our Postmaster to issue a similar printed envelope for a small per centage above cost of stamps enclosed in them—say five envelopes for one cent—which is cost of specimens we enclose. At present stamps enclosed in envelopes of all shapes and sizes are in circulation.

Cheat the Money Changers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Why should the people consent to be vexed and taxed for change by sharpers, when they have the remedy in their own hands? Silver coin is just as abundant as it was two months ago. It is not exported. Manufacturers will not melt it for their purposes while it bears a premium above the lawful currency. It will, therefore, be foolishly hoarded and kept until it ceases to command a premium, or remain as a circulating medium.

Now, if every purchaser and every seller will divide the amount of premium when they buy or sell, silver will soon cease to command a premium. And whoever will adopt this rule in trade will save himself the trouble of patronizing the brokers. TRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A very clever little burlesque on the well known opera of "Fra Diavolo," written by Mr. H. J. Byron, was produced at this establishment last evening, and deservedly proved acceptable, being a really sprightly, witty, mirth-provoking, and free from the ridiculous features that too often distinguish plays coming under the comprehensive term of burletias. The principal characters were, of course, sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Florence, who were rendered great assistance by the capital acting of Mr. Davidge, Miss Viola Crocker and Miss Mary Wells in the subordinate parts. The piece abounds in capital "hits" on the times and country, and several original comic songs are introduced with admirable effect. The piece deserves to have a run, and we have no doubt would take splendidly at any other time than the present season.

Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists.

Prof. L. Miller's Hair Dye—Black or brown, 50 cents; the best. Try it. Sold by druggists. Depot 56 Dey street.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Beautiful Complexion.—Phalon's Snow White Oriental Cream removes Tan, Freckles, &c., and preserves and beautifies the complexion. For sale by all druggists.

Professor L. Miller's Hair Dye—Black or brown, 50c. Try it, the best. Sold by druggists. Depot, 56 Dey street.

Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy operates with magic-like rapidity. The first dose will relieve, and its use will extinguish the disease. Price $1. Depot, 612 Broadway. Send a stamp for a pamphlet.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.— Sent free to any one afflicted with Rupture, or Hernia. Address box 788 New York Post office.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst form of Scrofula, obstinate Eruption of the Skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York City, since 1834.

THE UNION—THE CRISIS.

The Great Mass Meeting on Tuesday—The Progress of the War—News from Europe, &c., &c., &c.

A full report of the Proceedings of the Great Union Mass Meeting on Tuesday will be published in the WEEKLY HERALD for this week, ready this morning. It will also contain the Latest Despatches from the various Union Armies operating in the South and Southwest; Late News from Europe; Market Reports, and a variety of other useful and interesting reading.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 2?3—July 18, 1862.

44, 58, 25, 45, 37, 23, 55, 74, 70, 65, 27, 77, 6.

DELAWARE, CLASS 280—July 18, 1862.

17, 4, 35, 1, 41, 30, 39, 34, 43, 53, 27, 47.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337—July 18, 1862.

60, 23, 71, 57, 10, 15, 72, 48, 8, 63, 39, 22, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 338—July 18, 1862.

42, 63, 43, 51, 34, 23, 44, 39, 52, 2, 24, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Elegant and Cheap—Commend Us for comfort and beauty to Knox's "Speckled Straw" Hats for summer wear. We enjoy its exceeding lightness, appreciate its becomingness, and marvel at its cheapness. We advise all who desire to endure the heated term to keep the head cool, and the only fabric that can accomplish this is one of the "speckled." KNOX'S is at 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.—The Best in the city, at Wood's Gallery, 208 Bowery, New York.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, Equal to the best made. BALCH'S, 233 Greenwich street, corner of Barclay.

E. Balch's Photograph Gallery, 123 Bowery, now open with increased facilities. Cartes de Visite $1 50 per dozen.

Album Photographs, Cartes De Visite, &c., 50 cents and $3 per dozen, at HOLMES' Park Gallery, 284 Broadway.

Photographic Albums.—A Great Variety manufactured at retail and supplied to the trade by A. DOWLING, 65 Nassau street.

Jeffers'—573 Broadway.—Gentlemens' French Molier and De Ville Shoes, Oxford Ties, Balmorals, Gaiters and Slippers.

At Jeffers', 573 Broadway, Ladies' Elastic Boots, $1 50, $1 75 and $2; Balmorals, $2, $2 25 and $2 50; gents' fine Shoes and Slippers, youths' and children's Balmorals, Shoes and Gaiters. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., 63 Murray street, corner of College place. R. M. PATRICK.

The Most Elegant and Luxurious Bathing and Tonsorial Palace in the world (with 25 of the best artists), corner of Broadway and Dey street, under the management of WM. L. PROCH.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street (under the Astor House), opposite the church. A Female attends ladies. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute.—Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, &c., corner of Broadway and Ann street, under Barnum's Museum. A female to attend ladies.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

No More Gray Hair.—Grandjean's Celebrated consultation for the embellishment and restoration of the hair. Office Astor place.

Married.

COSTIGAN—FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 16, by the Rev. J. Hutchings, at the residence of the bride's father, Miss HENRIETTA E. FURMAN to Mr. JOHN C. COSTIGAN, both of that city.

Boston papers please copy.

HAZLETON—JOLINE.—At Tottenville, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 17, by the Rev. N. Vansant, Mr. CHARLES M. HAZLETON to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of William Joline, Esq., all of the above place.

MAY—WENK.—On Wednesday, July 9, by the Rev. N. Gutthold, Mr. MOSES MAY, of Williamsburg, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH WENK, formerly of Montreal, Canada.

Montreal papers please copy.

MURRAY—JONES.—On Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, JOHN W. MURRAY to EMILY A., daughter of John W. Jones, all of Staten Island.

PETTIT—KENT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 8, by the Rev. J. A. Rosch, THOMAS PETTIT to SARAH J. KENT.

VANDERBILT—SNOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 16, by the Rev. T. S. Drowne, Mr. ISAAC C. VANDERBILT to Miss MARY L. SNOW, both of this city.

Died.

BARNES.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, WILLIAM E. BARNES, in the 53d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. church, South Sixth street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

COULTER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, CHARLES COOK, twin son of Wm. and Matilda H. Coulter, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 York street, Jersey City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

COCHRAN.—On Friday, July 18, ROBERT JOHN COCHRAN, son of David and Jane Cochrane, aged 7 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 6 James street, Brooklyn.

CRONEY.—On Thursday, July 17, at twelve o'clock M. CHARLOTTE GARDINER, daughter of James H. and Matilda Croney, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 335 West Fifteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DEVLIN.—On Friday, July 18, MARGARET, the beloved daughter of John and Bridget Devlin, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 13 years and 2 months.

May she rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 31 Prince street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DONOHUE.—On Friday, July 18, Miss SUSAN DONOHUE, in the 27th year of her age, a native of the parish of Lara, county Cavan, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Donohue, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-third street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

ECKHOFF.—On Thursday evening, July 17, ERGEL M., the beloved daughter of G. H. and Doras Eckhoff, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 42 West Houston street, corner of Greene, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

FENNO.—In Boston, on Tuesday, July 15, ELIZABETH HENRIETTA UPTON, widow of George Fenno, Esq.

FINEGAN.—On Thursday, July 17 (killed by accident), WILLIAM FINEGAN, a native of the parish of Ballentample, county Cavan, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of his brother, Thomas, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 104 East Seventeenth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

GAMBLE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, JENNIE, only child of James S. and Jennie Gamble, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 148 Grand street, Jersey City.

HISERODT.—On Friday, July 18, CORA, infant and only daughter of Wardee and Margette Hiserodt, aged 1 month and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Lexington avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Dutchess county for interment.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday morning, July 17, FREEMAN WINSLOW, son of Wm. Jackson, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral at Rockaway, N. J., this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

LAVALLE.—On Friday morning, July 18, of liver complaint, MARGARET, the beloved wife of John Lavalle, a native of the county of Monahan, parish of Muckney, townland of Shalram, Ireland, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 234 Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Friday, July 18, WILLIAM H. MARTIN, son of John W. and Sarah Martin, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the services, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, at No. 277 West Forty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue. The remains will be interred at Hackensack, N. J.

MALONY.—On Friday, July 18, CATHARINE, the beloved daughter of Maurice and Mary Maloney, aged 1 year, 11 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Monroe and Market streets—thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, July 17, THOMAS MARTIN, a native of the parish of Milltown, county Westmeath, Ireland.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 207 Mulberry street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely.

MCKENZIE.—On Friday, July 18, of consumption, ALEXANDER, only remaining son of the late John McKenzie, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Seventh avenue and 117th street, Harlem.

MCINTYRE.—On Friday morning, July 18, of consumption, JAMES MCINTYRE, JR., aged 22 years, 4 months and 24 days.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 119 Mulberry street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NEVILL.—On Thursday, July 17, KATE NEVILL, late of the county Tipperary, Ireland.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. John Purcell, No. 119 East Twenty-eighth street.

Tipperary Free Press please copy.

POLHAMUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 18, LIZZIE H., wife of J. A. Polhamus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 237 Carlton avenue, near Fulton avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

RIDGWAY.—On Thursday, July 17, GEORGE W., son of Albert and Louisa Ridgway, aged 1 year, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 160 Allen street, this (Saturday) morning, at half past ten o'clock.

SEABURY.—On Friday morning, July 18, at half-past one o'clock, HELENA SEABURY, youngest child of Jacob Seabury, deceased, and Eliza M. Seabury.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the family residence, corner of Meeker avenue and Smith street, Bushwick, L. I., this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late William and Margaret Scott, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the late residence of her mother, No. 4 Hapolyca street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SIMPSON.—On Friday afternoon, July 18, of consumption, JEANETTE SIMPSON, a native of Rosshire, Scotland, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of her brothers, Edward and Wm. Simpson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 101 West Twenty-sixth street.

SILVER.—On Friday morning, July 18, of consumption, HONORA, wife of James Silver, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Grove Hill, Morrisania, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

TUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 18, MINNIE A., daughter of A. W. and M. A. Tucker, aged 5 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Powers street, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

WEIR.—On Sunday, July 13, from the effects of wounds received while bravely fighting for the Union, at James Island, S. C., Sergeant THOMAS WEIR, Company I, 79th Highlanders, N. Y. S. M.

The remains will be interred from Forty-second street Presbyterian church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, when it is expected that the members and friends of the 79th will assemble to show honor to the departed worth.

See Sunday papers.

WINTJEN.—On Thursday, July 17, of consumption, CLAUS WINTJEN, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the New Yorker Schützen corps, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 37 Jay street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THOUSAND REFRIGERATORS—FROM $3 50. SPLENDID SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS, $4 50. TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARE, And Fifty Thousand Dollars Worth OF HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, At twenty per cent less price than any other store of EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S Extensive Housekeepers' Bazaar, In Cooper Institute Building, Astor place, (one block from Broadway). ALL GOODS FIRST CLASS. No connection with any other store.

AT BARKER'S, THE BEST, MOST NATURAL AND coolest Wigs and human hair Articles are to be found at 622 Broadway.

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AT $3, $3 50, $4 AND $4 50, SHOES AND GAITERS—At JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. Please call and see them.

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CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Chiropodists, of over twenty years' practice in this city, treat successfully all diseases of the feet, at 582 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Lower office 29 William street, corner of Exchange place.

DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE BEST NOVELS OF THE season.—London Examiner.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin square, New York, Publish this day OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK. A NOVEL. BY JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Author of "Isabel; the Young Wife and the Old Love." 8vo, paper, 25 cents.

The story told is an extremely interesting one; a story that will certainly be read through, and in some parts more than once, by any one who begins it. The plot does not reveal itself to the guesses of the sagacious reader until he comes face to face with the solution at the author's own appointed time.—Athenæum.

Decidedly this is one of the best novels of the season. The first chapters of "Olive Blake" prove that Mr. Jeaffreson has in him the right spirit of an artist.—Examiner.

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I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by roaring noises in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which have placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care. HENRY BROWNING, 211 West Thirty-fourth street.

Consulting rooms 38 Clinton place, Eighth street, west of Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S—T—1860—X. THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, the riches of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. And yet how little is it valued and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, in curious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease more or less painful must follow. [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA,

[illegible]

CALISAYA BARK AND ST. CROIX RUM.

[illegible]

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, OR OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1861.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—GENTLEMEN—I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. [illegible] Rev. J. S. CATHORN.

S—T—1860—X.

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ST. CROIX RUM.

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CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK

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CASCARILLA BARK

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DANDELION

is used for inflammation of the loins and spleen, in cases of biliary secretions and dropsical affections, dependent upon obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and derangement of the digestive organs generally.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS,

used for enfeebled digestion and want of appetite.

WINTER GREEN

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an aromatic stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in nervous debility, generous to the palate and stomach.

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an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk. Much used in nursing.

S—T—1860—X.

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are put up in patent bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, and are an ornament to the sideboard.

SEA SICKNESS.

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BILIOUS, INTERMITTENT, AGUE AND CHILL FEVERS,

[illegible]

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[illegible] ISAAC HOWLAND.

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DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS—WHO COULD have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and should while instructing [illegible]—Journal of Commerce, July 17.

EYE AND EAR OPTHALMIC AURAL INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C., in charge of Dr. VON NOS-DEISKER, a well known oculist and aurist. The Institute is under the highest patronage. See Washington Intelligencer for the most reliable references.

ONE OF ORPHEUS C. KERR'S Raciest letters "FROM THE CAPITAL," AND THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM "HARRASIN BAD," Appear in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY, Together with ALL THE TELEGRAPHIC AND FOREIGN NEWS Received in New York on SUNDAY MORNING.

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New York Post Office Saturday, July 19, 1862.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abeck Mrs Vincent
Adams Mary Jane
Adams Caroline
Ainsworth Nina
Arden Hattie
Armstrong Mrs Amelia
Asten Maria
Armstrong Louisa
Armour Maria
Armstrong Mrs Jas
Atherton Nettie
Atkinson Christina
Atwood Lizzie J
Austin Mrs

B

Barol Clara
Bailey Mary
Bailey Jane M
Baldwin Mrs Eliza A
Baker Nelly A
Ballantine Mrs Sarah
Banus J H
Baker Mrs Benj T
Baker Mrs Jacob
Beck Eliza F
Blake Mrs Hudson
Blair Matilda
Brady Mary
Brady Sarah Ann
Brady Mrs Joley
Bauer Caroline
Barber Rebecca A
Barton Amelia
Baxter Julia U
Bell Mrs A
Beulah Miss
Bennett M A
Bealy Mrs Andrew
Berrey Mrs Louis C
Becker Ann
Behler Ann
Benedict Mary
Bergen Ellen
Botsford Mrs David
Brown Adel L
Bogart Maggie
Bowers Margaret
Boyd Mrs Jane
Brown Mrs, 1st av
Brown Elizabeth
Brown Eliza
Brown Hannah
Brown Johanna
Brown Margaret
Brown Mary E
Brown Mary
Brown Phebe J

[illegible]

A. WAKEMAN, P. M.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT THE LARGE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE—APPLY for good, civil, capable servants, corner of Eleventh st. and Sixth ave. German, Scotch, Irish, American and Protestant women, to suit all. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for good girls.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH OR AMERICAN GIRL wanted to tend a bar and refreshment room in the country; she must be good looking, modest and virtuous, and willing to make herself generally useful; one who wishes the comforts of a home will find this just the place; an English girl, who has been used to a bar or coffee room, preferred. Address, stating age, with specimen of hand writing, and wages required, box 442 Clyde, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ONE WILLING AND obliging, that would take charge of a bachelor's home. Apply for three days, from 10 to 3, at 86 Nassau st., office No. 4, two flights of stairs.

WANTED—SOME GENTEEL YOUNG LADIES TO work at dressmaking. None others need apply at 145 30th st.

WANTED—AT THE NAPIER HOUSE, CORNER OF 14th st. and 4th av., two good laundresses, one for fine washing and ironing.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, an American girl as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children. Apply at 183 Broadway, third floor, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS to go with a family to the country for the summer. Apply at 96 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, immediately.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS, A COOK AND LAUNDRESS; must have good city reference. Apply from 1 to 5 o'clock at 67 East 36th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID. Apply at 99 West 42d st.

WANTED—TWO NICE, TIDY YOUNG WOMEN TO ASSIST in an ice cream and oyster saloon and make themselves generally useful; must understand making change. The situation will be permanent. Good references required. Call for two days on Wm. Hatfield, brick buildings, 3d av. and 24th st., Brooklyn, L. I. Greenwood, Court st. and Hamilton av. cars leave Fulton ferry and stop at the door.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS TO WORK ON WOVEN skirts. Apply at 376 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. One who has lost her infant preferred. Reference as to character, &c., required. Address Dr. N., Madison square Post office, for three days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family, a few miles from the city; English or Scotch preferred. Apply to F. Stevens, 215 Pearl st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at 132 Pearl st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; must understand tending a child. Apply at the New York Electrical Institute, 862 and 865 Broadway, after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD HANDS TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL flowers; also, girls to learn. Apply at 91 Reade st., up stairs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A GOOD BREAST of milk. Inquire after ten o'clock for J. Mahaken, 19 West st., near the Battery.

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250 SKIRT HANDS WANTED—THOSE ACCUSTOMED to work on woven skirts may apply at the Empress Skirt Manufactory, Nos. 144, 146, 148 and 150 Chambers street. Also fifty girls to work on corded skirts.

THE TRADES.

PRESSMAN WANTED.—ONE CAPABLE OF RUNNING a four cylinder (Hoe's) printing machine and engine. No night work. Address, stating particulars, W. J. F., Herald office.

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WANTED—A GOOD ORNAMENTER AND FANCY cake baker for a confectionery; one to make himself generally useful. None need apply without the best of reference, at 331 6th av.

WANTED—MOULDERS AND IRON WORKERS FOR house work. Apply at the Architectural Iron Works, 14th st. and avenue C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, or would be willing to take charge of a public house or hotel; is used to the business. Reference if required. Country preferred. Call at or address 366 4th av.

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A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress, or to take full charge of a young baby; is capable, willing and obliging. Can give the best of city reference, and no objection to the country. Call at 84 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to do housework. Call for two days at 147 East 28th st., rear building.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to take care of children or to do chamberwork; is capable of taking care of them from their infancy; good reference. Call for two days at 313 East 13th st., near av. B.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMPLOYMENT TO GO out by the day; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call at 170 West 18th st.

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WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, A situation as housekeeper in a hotel or any large institution; has had much experience in hotel life, and can give the best of reference. Would have no objection to go to the country. Address M. W. M., station D.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

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AGENTS AND ALL OTHERS, NOW OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, can make $15 per day easy by selling the great new Nonpariel Prize Pakage, the largest, latest, best and cheapest package ever sold; price only 25c.; it contains fine stationery, rich and fashionable jewelry, superb designs, ladies' new fashion plates, merry games, rare recipes, &c., &c. Send for circulars. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, largest and oldest prize package house in the world.

A GOOD HOME WILL BE GIVEN TO A DISABLED, honorably discharged soldier, who is able to render some service about the house and garden. Apply at 52 William st., room 15.

A CLERK WANTED—THIS DAY, ON A STEAMBOAT; good wages and employment the year round; $300 required in cash to secure the situation; security will be given for the money and interest. Call for C. T. at the office of T. D. Dewight, 93 Wall st.

A FIRST RATE WAITER WANTED AT BAKER'S Dining Saloon, 127 Grand st. The best wages paid.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE DOWN town. One that resides with his parents, in the city; salary, first year, $50. Address, in his own hand writing, box 1,574 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRY goods importing house; he must be well educated, speak the German language, and reside with his parents. Address, in his own handwriting, stating age, place of residence, and whether just from school or not, box 1,192 Post office.

COACHMAN WANTED—STABLE MAN WANTED, BOY wanted for bell, to go to Long Branch, N. J. Apply today at 146 West street, corner of Barclay, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business. Address P. P. P., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
A vacancy now exists in a crack company for two sergeants, who will be detailed for recruiting service, and to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Young men who have lately belonged to English volunteer corps will find this a first rate chance to stand in the line of quick promotion to a commissioned officer's post, as every opportunity will be afforded to acquire by private instruction a thorough knowledge of American drill. Those who, in vain, have been seeking clerks' positions will find this a first class corps to enlist in to fight for the Stars and Stripes, as there will be none in the company who will not be congenial to their tastes and manners. The second lieutenant will be selected from among the sergeants by the captain of the company.
Call immediately at the recruiting depot,
27 Atlantic street, Brooklyn,
corner of Columbia street.
N. B.—Take the South ferry boats.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE ARMY FLANNEL blouses, at Smith & Rice's, corner of Broadway and Canal st.

SOMETHING NEW.—MY AGENTS MAKE, CLEAR OF all expenses, over $100 each month by selling my Headache Annihilator; it cures headache and toothache in three minutes of every kind; the worst case of catarrh in a few days; safe and pleasant. Samples and circular sent for proof, 25 cents. More agents wanted. Dr. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham street, New York. Cut this out.

A FOREWOMAN—EXPERIENCED, CAREFUL AND capable—to take charge of one floor of frame work. Address, with particulars, to-day, C. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A COMPETENT bookkeeper. Address, stating references and salary expected, O. R., box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; ONE WHO writes a good hand. Address C. A. P., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT YOUNG MAN FOR A wholesale and retail porter house; he must be well recommended from his last place. None other need apply. Apply at Wallace's office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A WINE and liquor store; he must be strictly sober and honest, with good reference. Apply at 405 4th av. from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FOR A TEA STORE; ONE WHO has been at the business and resides with his parents preferred. Call in the morning at 224 7th av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED MAN, TO TEND BAR; one who will be satisfied with a moderate salary in a respectable house may address Publican, Herald office, giving references.

WAITER WANTED—AN UNMARRIED GERMAN, who speaks English well and understands his business. Inquire at the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal street.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, SIX MEN FOR steamers, two brakemen, three porters for stores, two boys for trades, two clerks for grocery stores, one entry clerk, four girls to travel to California, two express drivers, one stewardess, clerk for a machine shop. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A FANCY GOODS house, also a young man as salesman, and a grocery clerk. Apply at 151 Fulton st., Merchants' Clerks' Registry office. Situations procured. No commission in advance. References to first class houses. Established 1856.

WANTED—A MAN TO EXHIBIT A TELESCOPE OF an extra large size; one having some knowledge of astronomy preferred; good wages or an interest given. Apply to Goebel, astronomer, 271½ Monroe st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—10 COAL PASSERS, 10 firemen; also seamen and ordinary seamen. Inquire at 109 South st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE THE entire charge of a shawl department; none but an A No. 1 man need apply. Address X. Y. Z., box 75 Post office, with real name, where last employed, with reference, &c.

WANTED—AS PORTER IN A PAINT STORE, A young man about 16 or 18 years of age. Address, with references, A. B., 53 North Moore st.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN; AN ENGLISHMAN preferred. Apply at 298 6th ave.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY IN A CLOTHING STORE to run of errands, &c. Inquire at 201 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR; HE must have the best of city reference as to honesty and capability. Inquire of WILLIAM BURKE, 79 Third avenue.

$600.—MAN WANTED TO TRAVEL, WHO CAN loan this amount cash on excellent security; can have a splendid situation at $30 per week and expenses paid. Apply immediately at 288 Bowery, above Houston street, third floor, room No. 1.

1,000 LABORERS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO work on the Lehigh Canal, between Easton and Mauch Chunk, Pa. Call at 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings), room 49, second floor, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., along the line of the canal.

$100,000 STEEL PLATE TOPOGRAPHICAL county map of Virginia, colored in counties [illegible] used by General McClellan—shows Harrison's landing, [illegible] every swamp, ford, wagon road and stream—25 cents. Agents can earn $10 per day selling our new maps. Send for circulars. J. T. LLOYD, 164 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE ou Allemande, munie de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser de 9 a 1 heure au 17 19me rue, entre la 5me et 6me avenues.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE TROUVER une place dans une famille respectable. On donnera de bonnes informations. S'adresser pour trois jours au 152 Greene st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED W. J. Howell, No. 19 Houston street and 31 Beekman street, city of New York, sole agent for my Pale Ale. All orders sent to his address will be promptly attended to. The public are cautioned against certain designing persons, who have surreptitiously obtained my casks, and are filling them with an ale of inferior quality and vending the same as my manufacture. I will guarantee none genuine unless purchased of W. J. Howell, sole agent for New York.
PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1862. WM. C. RUDMAN

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT Household Furniture, magnificent 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, at public auction this day (Saturday), at private residence 88 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10 o'clock, consisting of rosewood and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and oak Dining Room Furniture—Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Tables, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Ornaments, Clocks, Lace Curtains, Shades, Stair Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Sofas, Rockers, Mirrors, Toilet Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Extension Tables, elegant assortment of Ruby and Crystal Glassware, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, China Tea Sets, Statuary, Bronzes, &c. Also an assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Household Furniture, this day (Saturday), at private residence, No. 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, at 2 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining room Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Clocks, Curtains, Sofa Beds, Paintings, Ornaments, China Vases, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Also, an assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

A. E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER.—AN EXTRAORDINARY opportunity for
HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-day (Saturday), July 19, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the 4 story residence 119 West Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of beautiful Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in rich brocatel and reps; Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, marble top Etageres, Tables, Turkish Lounges, Chairs and Rockers; Reception Chairs, Vases, Clocks, &c. Also elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture; Hair and Spring Mattresses, &c. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING, Cloths, Casimeres, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, by order of Assignee, a general assortment of Seasonable Clothing, consisting of Linen, Marseilles, Alpaca, Cloth and Cassimere Frock, Sack and Business Coats, Pants and Vests. Also a large lot of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Drap d'Etes, Satins, Silks, Vestings, &c. Also a large lot of Linen Shirts and Collars; Neckties, Cravats; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL THIS day, at 11 o'clock, the entire Furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, at the private residence, No. 17 Ninth street, near Third avenue. Sale positive. Deposit required from every person.

CHAS. D. DAVIS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock A. M., at their rooms, 196 William street, an extensive lot of Second Hand Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Bedsteads, Chairs, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Lounges, Cane Rockers, Easy Chairs, Washstands, Carpets, Oilcloths, Tables, Bookcases, Gas Fixtures, Beds, Bedding, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.
NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at 68 Nassau street, near Maiden lane, this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of Household Furniture, viz: one handsome Parlor Suit, in crimson and gold French satin brocatel; mahogany Parlor Suits, black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Enamelled Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Centre Tables, Tete-a-Tetes, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Wardrobes, Sofas, Parlor and other Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Extension Tables, English, Brussels and other Carpets, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A quantity of Second Hand Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.—PEREMPTORY sale of valuable Stocks by order of executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, July 22, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York—
100 shares New York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America.
20 shares Bank of Commerce.
250 shares American Exchange Bank.
50 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
200 shares New York Gas Light Company.
Lists at the office, No. 3 Pine street.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER, NO. 50 WALL street.—Large sale of Dirt Carts, Harness, Truck, &c., at Hackley's stables, corner of West and Bethune streets, on Tuesday, July 22, at 11 o'clock. Full particulars on Monday.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. by S. & J. BOGART, corner Frankfort and William streets, one black Horse, kind in harness; also Wagon and Harness. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on Saturday, July 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, 23 Nassau street, a box Panel Wagon, in good order, suitable for depot use.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART, this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, &c., consisting of a large assortment of mahogany and cane bottom Chairs, Rockers, 40 Looking Glasses, large Mirror, Sofas, Lounges, rosewood Hat Stand, mahogany Extension Dining Table, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, pure Hair Mattresses, Iron and Cottage Bedsteads, four office Desks, Cranes, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, Clocks, Window Curtains, Paintings, Engravings; also the effects of a Blacksmith's Shop: Bellows, Vices, Turning Lathe; also four casks of Liquor, Brandy, Sherry and Port Wine, a lot of Segars; also one Express and Grocer's Wagon, nearly new; a set of double Harness; also a Horse, light Wagon and Harness. A deposit will be required from all purchasers.

JOHN H. BURLEY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at two o'clock, at 444 Canal street, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Hatracks, Washstands, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Extension and other Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, new and second hand Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Matting, Hair and other Mattresses, Bedding, Cottage and other Suits, Gas Chandeliers, Sofa Beds, Lounges, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 79 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture—Carpets, mahogany and rosewood Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Bookcases, marble top Centre Tables, rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, Extension Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Buffets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Canton Matting, enamelled, oak and black walnut Chamber Suits, marble tops; mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c., the whole forming an assortment worthy the attention of housekeepers.

THOMAS REILLY, AUCTIONEER.—FINE ENGRAVings to be sold at auction, without any limited start (500 in all), plain and colored, a large variety of pleasing subjects for parlors; on exhibition early this morning, and will be sold at 10½ o'clock, at 115 Nassau street.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23d, at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture in the hotel or mansion house No. 124 Chambers street, comprising a full assortment of forty rooms, furnished last April, viz:—Parlor Suits, large Mirrors, Tapestry Carpets, Oilcloths, Desks, Iron Safe, Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery; Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture; also Restaurant Furniture and Fixtures. The whole positive. Catalogues at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—MOST SUCCESSFUL Boarding Seminary in the State; $36 for fourteen weeks, board and the English branches. Special terms to ladies. A full commercial course. See new catalogue for particulars of rates and advantages. Fall term August 21. Address Rev. Joseph E. King, Fort Edward, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY IN THE ENGLISH department of a young ladies' boarding school. She must be a thorough English scholar, and have good knowledge of mathematics and Latin. Address Conn, Herald office, giving references and stating salary required, which must be moderate.

TO SPANISH LADIES.—A YOUNG LADY ALREADY speaking Spanish is desirous of finding a Spanish lady to reside with her in order to perfect herself in the language. Address Miss Mansfield, Union place Post office, Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, July 16, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M. on Saturday, the 19th instant, for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—
25,000 shelter tents, of the French pattern, without poles, but complete in all other respects. A sample of the tent can be seen at this office. Bidders will make separate proposals for tents made of cotton and of linen, and submit a sample of the material they propose to use in making them.
Separate proposals will also be received for making up tents, the United States furnishing all materials, with the exception of buttons and thread.
A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Shelter Tents," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, July 16, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 24th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city—
300,000 yards of dark blue Flannel, all wool, 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard, pure indigo wool dyed.
20,000 yards 1½ inch sky blue Worsted Lace.
65,000 yards black Wigan, 30 inches wide.
116,000 spools black machine Cotton, No. 30, 200 yards each.
625 pounds black Linen Thread, No. 40, skeins.
6,000 gross Coat Buttons.
15,000 yards 6-4 Unbleached Muslin.
Samples of the above articles can be seen at this office. One-third of the quantities contracted for must be delivered within twenty days, and the remainder within fifty days from the date of the acceptance of the proposals, and subject to inspection by sworn inspectors appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals will be accompanied by a proper guaranty, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, July 17, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 24th inst., for delivering by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—
600 Hospital Tents and Flies.
2,000 Wall Tents and Flies.
3,000 Sibley Tents.
600 sets Hospital Tent Poles.
2,000 sets Wall Tent Poles.
3,000 Sibley Tent Poles, with Tripods and Chains.
7,000 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
20,000 Wall Tent Pins, large.
100,000 Common Tent Pins.
Samples of which may be seen on application at this office. One-fourth the articles to be delivered within fifteen days; one-half within twenty-five days, and the remainder within forty days from the date of the acceptance of the bids, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals will be accompanied by a proper guarantee setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once proceed to execute it, and give bonds for the proper performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to
Lieutenant Colonel D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
United States Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, July 22, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a small brick building at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, where the plan, specification and samples of materials can be seen, and further information obtained.
R. H. K. WHITELEY, Major of Ordnance.
NEW YORK ARSENAL, July 14, 1862.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON WEDNESday, July [illegible], 1862, at three o'clock P. M., a test between three [illegible] road horses, for one hundred dollars a side. [illegible] best three in five to wagons. Wm. Woodlan names [illegible] Red John Jackson; D. Pifer names b. mare Lady Morgan; D. Mace names g. g. Jersey. The whole proceeds of the affair to be donated by the winner to a charitable institution. Good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A STYLISH BROWN TROTTING HORSE, 15 HANDS high, kind, and a fast traveller, suitable for a wagon or the saddle. Will be sold low. Inquire of J. GRIFFITH, 63½ Orchard street.

A NUMBER OF NEAT BUSINESS WAGONS, OF every style, constantly on hand; also some second hand wagons in good order, cheap. STEWART'S wagon factory, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

BULL FOR SALE.—THE IMPORTED DURHAM BULL Exeter, seven years old, having taken many premiums. Also one Bull by him, two years old, for sale cheap, as the owner has no further use for him. Inquire at 16 and 18 Chambers street.

CARRIAGES AND LIGHT WAGONS.
A fine assortment of superior
make and finish, for sale at
MINER & STEVENS', 72, 74 and 76 Walker street,
first door east of Broadway.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A LIGHT, SECOND HAND Rockaway, city build, nearly new, with glass frames, the doors and moveable glass centre piece, at Snyder's livery stable, corner of South Eighth and Third streets, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SOUND AND KIND IN every respect, and very fast; also a shifting top Wagon and Harness, in good order. All of which can be seen at Bancroft's stable, 53 Irving place.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EIGHT CANADIAN HORSES, from 14 to 15½ hands high, four to six years old; all warranted sound and kind. Apply corner Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue.
HUGH LAHEY.

FOR SALE—A TROTTING HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, sound and kind; stands about fifteen hands high; can trot in considerably less than three minutes. Can be seen for three days only, by applying to S. DEBAUN, corner of Kent avenue and Morton street, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A SORREL PACER, OVER 14 HANDS high; is a good work horse and a fast traveller. Also, a Light Wagon and Harness. Apply at No. 5 East Twenty-second street, corner of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SOUND AND KIND, BEtween 8 and 9 years old; 15½ hands high; good for single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply at Johnson's livery stable, No. 16 Pearl street, near the Battery.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF GRAY HORSES, PERfectly sound, four and five years old. Inquire of Robert, at private stable No. 1 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR SADDLE OR DRIVING Mare, 15 hands high, dark bay, perfectly sound, gentle, and very stylish. Will be sold less than her value, as the owner is going to the country. Apply at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK PONY, A VERY fast pacer, sold for want of use. For particulars inquire of HORACE F. JONES, 137 and 139 Mercer street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MATCHED PAIR OF INDIAN BAY Mares, 5 and 6 years old, sound, kind, fine action, fast travellers and high breed, and to be sold for no fault whatever. Also, a top Buggy, set of Double Harness and Fly Nets, all nearly new; worth $750, and will be sold for $450. To be seen at Dimond's stable, corner of Beaver and New streets.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND FASTest untrained Trotting Mares in the city. She is 14 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind and without a blemish or fault. Can trot inside of 3:50. She will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a lower priced horse, at 206 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSE. FOR style and action cannot be surpassed; a fine carriage horse, 15½ hands high, long tail, sound and gentle. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. at 498 Water street.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW SULKIES, ONE SKELETON and three Road Wagons, to close a partnership. Can be seen at the light wagon manufactory, 202 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—A PURE NORTH DEVON BULL, FULL pedigree, four years old. For particulars inquire at 20 Dey street, Parker's Coffee House.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDHAND TOP AND road Wagons, Rockaways, Coaches, two seat Wagons, Jagger, and one Business Wagon, $35 and $50; one Sulky, $30. Apply at 27 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—A FULL SPRING, LEATHER TOP BUGgy and plated Harness, in good order, second hand. Price for both $75. Inquire of P. AYRES, 424 Broome st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE MATCHED SPAN OF Pony Horses, 14½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, single or double, both good saddle Horses, together with a very fine light top wagon and double Harness, forming one of the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

THE BORDER STATES.

The Interview of the Border States Members of Congress with the President.

THE COMPENSATION EMANCIPATION SCHEME.

Value of the Slaves in the Border States,

&c., &c., &c.

The President's Appeal to the Border States.

The representatives and Senators of the border slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning last, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hand:—

GENTLEMEN—After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "Can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge?" Discarding punctilio and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. General Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever.

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address, while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented in the conference, that the people of the border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President, and to themselves that the representatives of the border slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a [illegible]

[illegible]

...portation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interest bearing debt of the same amount.

But if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this government at this time. According to the census of 1860,—

States.	No. of Slaves.
Kentucky had	225,490
Maryland	87,188
Virginia	490,887
Delaware	1,798
Missouri	114,965
Tennessee	275,784
Making in the whole	1,196,112
At the same rate of valuation these would amount to	$358,833,600
Add for deportation and colonization $100 each	119,244,533
And we have the enormous sum of	$478,078,133

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out, would add this vast amount to our public debt at a moment when the Treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditures of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the announcement of a sentiment which could not or was not [illegible]

[illegible]

...sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form. The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposition, it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and [illegible]

[illegible]

...of training, and afforded unbounded satisfaction to the audience.

At the conclusion of the exercises the Very Rev. Father Starrs addressed the assemblage, alluding in the most complimentary manner to the exercises of the evening, which, he said, reflected the highest credit on both students and teachers.

The audience separated at a late hour in the evening.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 44	MOON RISES	eve 11 32
SUN SETS	7 27	HIGH WATER	eve 2 19

Port of New York, July 18, 1862.

CLEARED.

Steamship Kangaroo (Br), Jeffrey, Queenstown and Liverpool—J G Dale.

Ship Carlyle, Cushing, Acapulco—Merchant & Brook.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool—Chas H Marshall & Co.

Ship Lizzie Homan, ——, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Ship Santa Anna, Bates, London—C C Duncan & Co.

Ship Sir Robert Peel (Ham), Jurgens, London—Gloman & Ebe.

Ship Kiawitter (Prus), Nohlsen, Belfast—Salem & Co.

Bark Oriental, Duller, Calcutta—Tucker, Cooper & Co.

Bark John Carver, Carver, Cardiff—Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark T Cushing, Orton, Cork—Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Arola, Crowell, Cadiz—Brett, Son & Co.

[illegible]

...when the ship struck, 1½ miles north of New Inlet. The lead was hove at 6 P M, 25 fathoms; at 8 P M, 22 fathoms; at 9 P M, 25 fathoms; at 10 P M, 22 fathoms; at 11 P M, 19 fathoms. The loss of the ship was caused entirely by the error in the compasses—there was always an error in the compasses—the Oriental being an iron ship, which error I knew and always provided for. Captain Morris, of Boston, adjusted my compasses the day I left, and said they were nearly correct and would throw me off shore, if anything. I then relied upon the compasses as corrected. On going down the bay I found there was an error of half a point to the W. I ran for the Lightship and found the compasses correct, heading ESE, but on steering E by W found there was an error, as it ran the vessel on the land. The courses steered after the observation on the 16th, if the compasses had been correct, would have placed the vessel 32 miles E of the land. After suspecting the error in the compasses I allowed the old error, but it was greater than before.

B. YUZO.

Br Ship Jos Howe, Slater, from Eastport for Liverpool has been abandoned. The captain reports:—June 5, at 6 P M, weather stormy and wind WNW, a heavy gale, the ship running under close reefed fore and maintopsails, shipped a heavy sea over starboard quarter, washing away a portion of the deck load, filling the cabin and deck houses. Tried the pumps. Found an unusual quantity of water. At 7 30 P M hove to under close reefed maintopsail. At 8 P M a heavy sea struck the ship, threw her on her beam ends, carried away bowsprit and foremast, cutwater, all the deckhouses forward, bulwarks, stanchions on both sides to main-rigging, and washed four men overboard, three of whom regained the ship. Sounded pumps; found 4½ feet water in hold. Ship a complete wreck and unmanageable. Set pumps to work and continued pumping till morning of 9th, when, ship being altogether unseaworthy, crew refused to stay by her any longer, and the American ship Prince of [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—WANTED TO ADOPT A FEMALE INFANT, with light hair and blue eyes, from its birth, or not more than two or three days old, by a wealthy family. Address G. H. Dyer, box 180 Herald office.

BROADWAY, UNIVERSITY PLACE, FIFTH AND Sixth avenues, Carmine street—Tuesday afternoon. Be at place first seen Sunday morning, between 11 and 12.

C. G. G.—ALL WELL. NOTHING TO COMMUNICATE. C. G. G. & SONS.

FOR INFORMATION IN REGARD TO EDWARD L. Fargo let his relatives communicate with E. W. Tilton, 412 Broadway, N. Y.

HARRY—I WILL MEET YOU AT GEORGE CHRISTY's Matinee, on Saturday afternoon next, 585 Broadway. ALICE.

HARRY—SAM HAS RETURNED FROM THE COUNTRY, and would like you to meet him at his place of business (where you saw him last), on Monday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, or if not convenient, on Tuesday.

IF MRS. McKEE, DRESSMAKER (FORMERLY McKenney, in Sixth avenue), will send her address to Archibald's, 145 Sixth avenue, she will hear of something to her advantage.

I HAVE BEEN SICK AND DISAPPOINTED. WRITE me a few lines for Monday morning. Don't fail and oblige M.

[illegible]